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THE COLONIST

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
ESTABLISHED 1886
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MANITOBA & WESTERN CANADA GENERAL
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THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED,
PUBLISHERS.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER, 1897.

Vol. XII—No. 6
\$1.00 a Year.

BOISSEVAIN

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

THE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF THE

Municipality of Morton and the
Turtle Mountain District.

New Reduction Works at
Keewatin. (Illustrated.)

Some Successful Gold
Mines.

By the Way.

Mining and Real Estate
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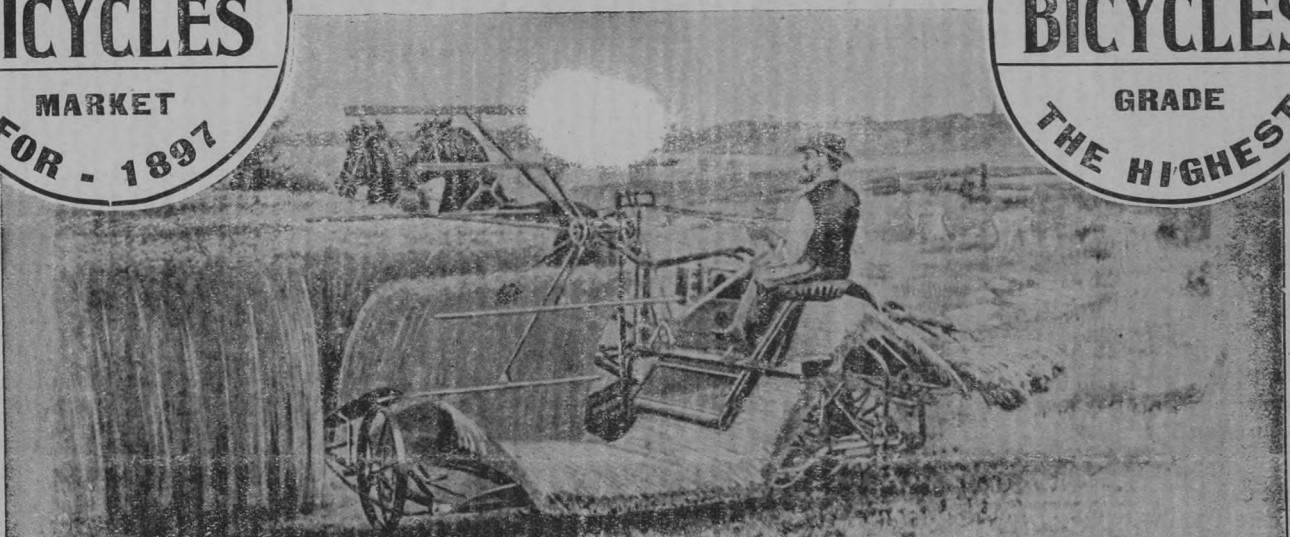
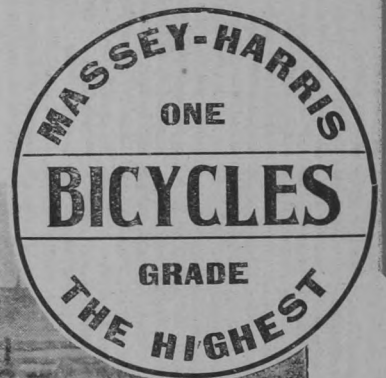
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With Roller and Ball Bearings
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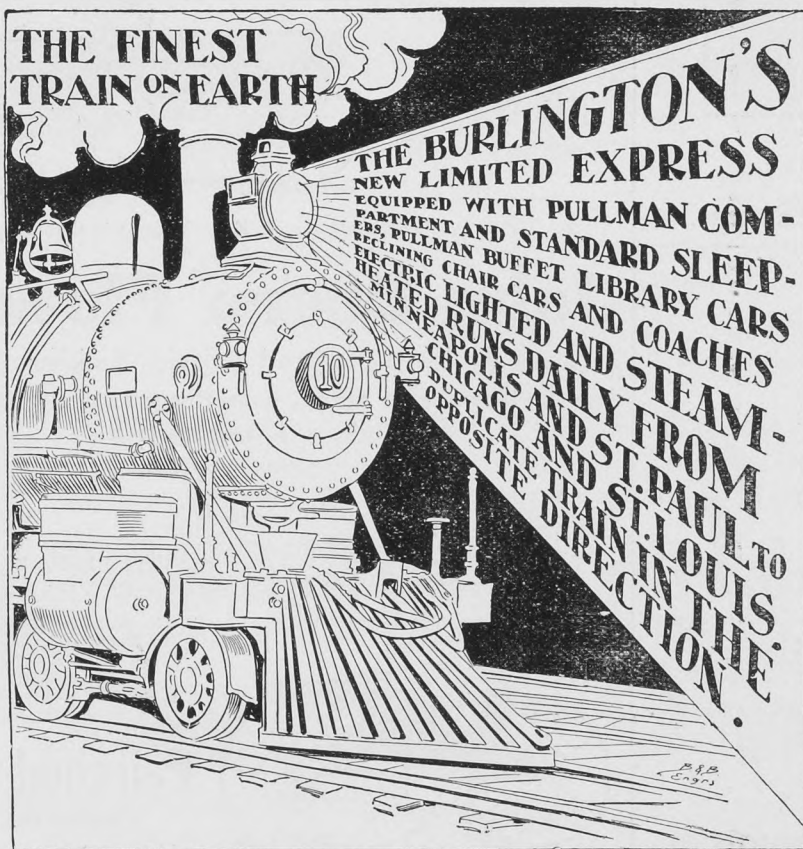
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I have on hand now, Hyacinths
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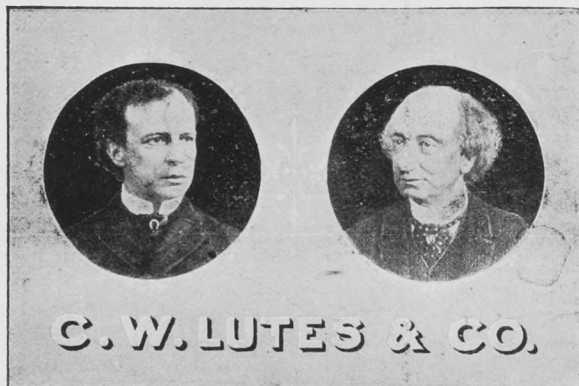
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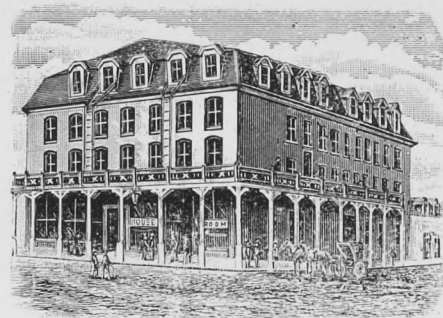
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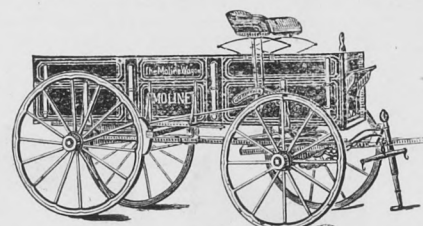
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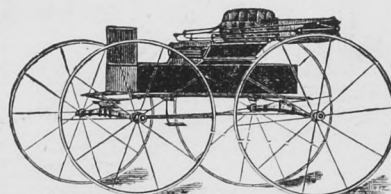
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Fairchild Co.
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La Hispania, Khedive and Red Cross Cigars

Are guaranteed all clear Havana Filled and the best in the Market.

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Purchased over a year ago enables us to maintain the Standard of Excellence of these well known brands

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POSITION OF COMPANY 31ST. DECEMBER, 1896.

ASSETS	-	-	\$6,388,144.66
INCOME FOR 1896	-	-	1,886,258.00
LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE	-	-	38,196,890.92

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BAKING POWDER

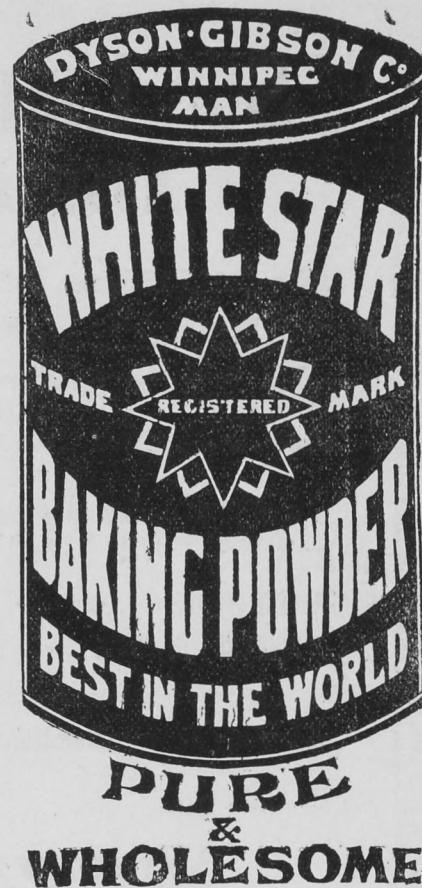
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makes the best bread
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The improper care of the feet has caused more Rheumatism, Indigestion, Colds and disease than any other one thing. To have the blood circulate properly the feet Must be kept warm and allowed to breathe.

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THE COLONIST.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, DEVOTED TO THE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN CANADA.

VOL. 12—No. 6.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER, 1897.

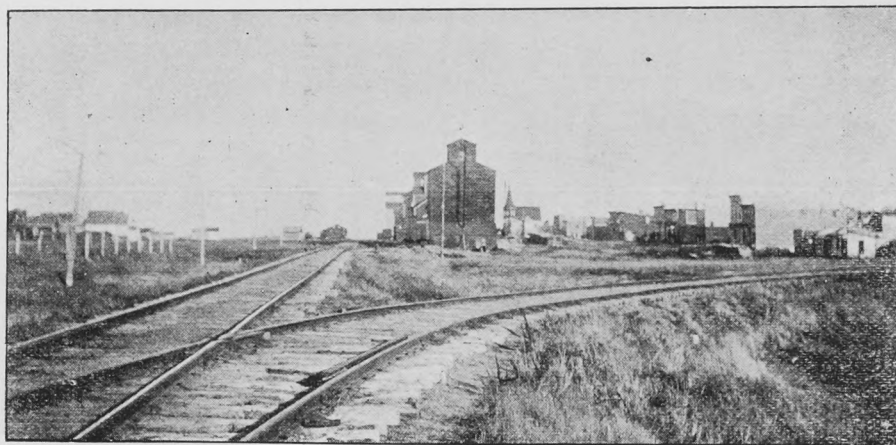
\$1.00 A YEAR.

THE TOWN OF BOISSEVAIN.

TO walk along the busy main thoroughfare of Boissevain, with its three solid blocks of handsome stores on one hand and its half-dozen towering elevators on the other, and to consider that less than twelve years ago the first structure of that town made its appearance there, fills one with admiration for Western enterprise. And to note that even thus early have the indications of "boom" building almost entirely disappeared, causes the visitor to wonder how it has

looking structures and the air of prosperity that is noticeable in every part of the town.

Boissevain's birthday might reasonably be celebrated with New Year's, as on that day, 1886, the Pembina Mountain Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed to that point. The road was then called the Southwestern Colonization Railway, and the locality was known as Cherry Creek, which name it retained for upwards of a year, when the



PART OF BOISSEVAIN, FROM THE C. P. R. TRACK, LOOKING EAST.

been done, and who did it. The average Western town is tardy in reaching the reconstruction period, as conditions change rapidly and the feverish excitement that usually attends its birth gives way to apathy or entire loss of faith within a year or two. Few, indeed, of our thriftiest towns and cities have not experienced in their early days an attack of this sort of gangrene.

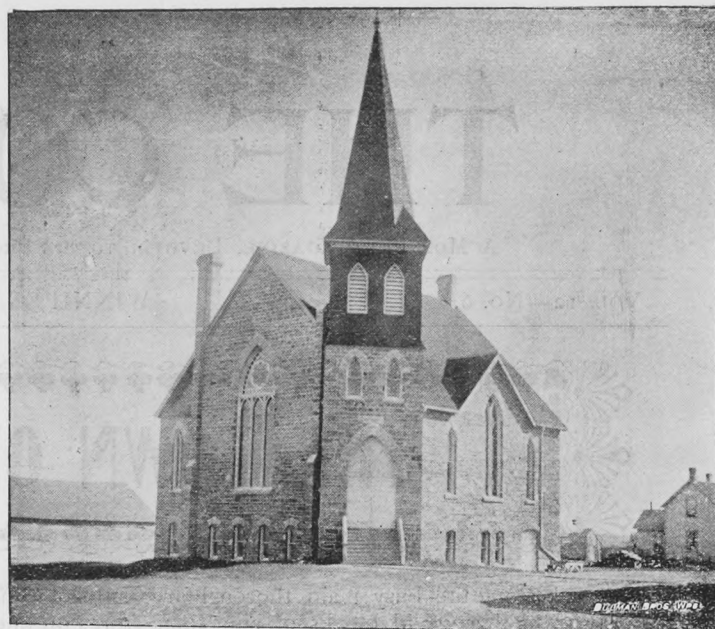
With Boissevain it was different. Perhaps the natural advantages were so great that decay was impossible when once the town was fairly under way as an established community; but there lingers the feeling that it was the bone and sinew, the steadfast perseverance and progressiveness of the men who made the town, that are to be credited with its present condition of thrift and sobriety. The dozen years of Boissevain's existence include two or three that brought financial distress to every part of the North American continent. But the work of rebuilding went steadily ahead, notwithstanding the fact that a fire just before that dread period had destroyed an entire block of business houses and dwellings. The result is seen to-day in Boissevain's uncommonly substantial

station was named Boissevain, in honor of a Hollander of that name, a stockholder of the C.P.R. The change was a blessing, relieving, as it did, the place of an isolated-rural cognomen. The only house on the present townsite was owned by Geo. Morton, when the railroad was built through, and this had been moved up from Wassewa, six miles south, two or three weeks previously. But soon after the advent of the C.P.R., several business houses moved in, among whom were Messrs. Baine & Moore and E. Nicol & Son. This commercial nucleus rapidly developed into a thrifty village that grew in a way to delight the heart of the most enthusiastic boomer. But it must be said to the credit of these pioneers that they did not attempt to sell the entire municipality in town lots to gullible investors. Those who came remained, and nearly all of them may be found doing business in Boissevain to-day. George Morton has passed to the great beyond, but his memory lingers among those who were at one time inclined to consider his schemes impracticable, if not absurd. But the development of the country in late years has caused his far-seeing farmer's ideas to be viewed in a very

different light. It is not impossible that the rising generation may carry out some of his projects.

McEown & Coburn was the title of the first firm to do business in Boissevain. They have been succeeded by Hunter & Moore. J. D. Baine, also one of the first, is still here, doing business as the J. D. Baine Co., Ltd. Before the advent of these concerns, the only stores in this part of the country were located at Wassewa and Desford, on the old Commission Trail, which extends west from Emerson and follows as nearly as possible the national boundary line. This trail was first broken by the Boundary Commission. To the southward of Boissevain it skirts the Turtle Mountains on its tortuous course westward and will retain its historic interest as long as a vestige of it remains. And it is a landmark that will not likely disappear for a generation or two at least. Shortly after the original establishment of Boissevain, or early in 1886, the community was strengthened by the incoming of John Morron, John W. Knittle, E. B. Tatchell, Robert Hurt, Samuel Butler, W. H. Woodrow, J. A. Wright, J. S. Reekie, C. W. Plummer, and James Rae. These gentlemen, with those mentioned before, soon made an active commercial centre of the place that has developed into one of the most important points, in volume of business transacted, in the entire province.

The Turtle Mountain country, which forms a large and important part of the municipality of Morton, lies chiefly to the south and west of Boissevain, with the latter as its commercial centre. The rolling prairie stretches away toward the



METHODIST CHURCH, BOISSEVAIN.

from an elevated point these big, dark patches stand out in bold relief. It is mostly a sandy black loam, with here and there an exposed stratum of clayey soil—but all productive



QUEEN'S HOTEL AND STABLES, BOISSEVAIN.

blue range of the mountains, as fair a picture of fertile lands as the sun ever shone upon. A great proportion of it has been turned from brown to black by the plow this fall, and



INTERIOR OF METHODIST CHURCH, BOISSEVAIN.

of the finest wheat that ever grew. The ground elevation is above 1,700 feet, Boissevain being one of the highest points in Manitoba. Toward both the west and the east there is a decided drop in the figures above sea level. To the south the Turtle Mountains attain, of course, a still greater elevation; but "snow crowned peaks" in summer time are very scarce among them. There are innumerable spring lakes however, scattered through these hills that make the region, with the heavy growth of poplar and hardwood timber, an ideal summer resort. Within fifteen miles to the southward of Boissevain, there are probably more than that number of lakes of various sizes. It is a paradise for anglers. The timber furnishes an inexhaustible supply of fuel, and considerable good lumber is sawn out of the poplar by a mill located on the banks of Lake Max. These lakes, too, may some day serve a more useful purpose than as features of a summer resort. It has been the dream for some years of a few ambitious men here to see a pipe line laid from this elevated, unfailing water supply into Boissevain. The project if ever successfully carried out, would be worth more to the town than could be estimated in

dollars. And there are plenty of reasons to believe that the dream will be realized; for not many years of Boissevain's present rate of increase in wealth and population will be necessary to make the idea practicable in a financial way.

Until a year ago the municipality of Morton consisted of eighteen townships, extending from the municipalities of Oakland and Glenwood, on the north, to the United States



ANDREW HOLIDAY'S STORE, BOISSEVAIN.

boundary line, and bounded on the east by that of Turtle Mountain, and on the west by that of Winchester. At that time six townships were taken off the north end to form the new municipality of Whitewater. Boissevain, however, is still the commercial center. The population of Whitewater is only 650, but there are over 50,000 acres under cultivation. The thrifty Ontarians who have since 1881 occupied those townships have made the most of their opportunity and are nearly all big land owners. In the twelve townships of Morton, the population is 2,500, with 51,000 acres cultivated. Boissevain will number nearly a thousand at the present time. In both municipalities the crops ran fully ninety per cent in wheat this year. Oats occupied a considerable proportion of the balance, and enough vegetables were raised to supply the home market. Everything considered, there is probably no farming community in Canada or the States where the people are in better general condition than in these two municipalities. Their land is as fertile and profitable as any to be found; they have the best farm machinery that can be bought and they have it pretty generally paid for. The machinery men say there is practically no poverty in the country. Those who came to this section early in the '80s and weathered the hard rubs that fall to the lot of the pioneer, are now well-to-do, if not wealthy. There is very little indebtedness, according to the men best posted on the local financial conditions, and in a large number of cases there is a surplus of money. A great deal of this surplus is going into improvements—building new residences and barns, and other structures, fences, machinery and live stock. And yet \$15 is considered a good price for an acre of these lands! The crops of '96 and '97 alone more than paid for them at this top figure.

It is indeed a "great wheat country" that will market at one point over 500,000 bushels of the best grade in one season, when the average is hardly above twelve bushels to the acre. But that is the record this year of the farm lands tributary to Boissevain. Last year the average ran a little better than twenty bushels, and the seven elevators here handled something like 800,000 bushels. In 1895 over 1,000,000

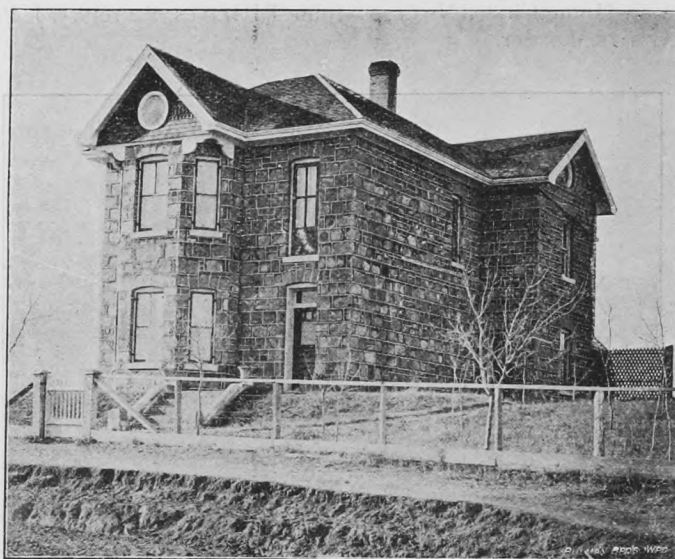
bushels were hauled to this market, and Boissevain claimed, and does yet, the proud distinction of being the biggest primary wheat market in Manitoba. Her elevator capacity is 275,000 bushels.

The beautiful blue sandstone of which Boissevain's more pretentious buildings are constructed, is certain to attract immediate attention when the town is viewed for the first time. It has a distinctive coloring that is not likely to find a duplicate anywhere else. In the front elevation of a business block it presents a rich, substantial appearance that compares favorably with the brownstone of the East. Dwellings of this stone have a cheerful, comfortable, homelike look, no matter what the architecture may be. The imposing structure of the Central School and the handsome edifice of the Methodist Church are striking examples of the stone's adaptability to public buildings. There is not less than \$75,000 invested in buildings of this material at the present time. The principal quarry is only a mile from town, and the day when it will be quarried for shipment extensively cannot be far distant.

Speaking of money that has come into this section from relatives in England and is invested in farm properties, a local banker remarked recently that "Some money has come in from such sources, and it has been generally well used. Inexperience, even with plenty of financial backing, has caused some losses, but such cases are rarely heard of. There is no record of a practical, experienced farmer having made failure in this part of the country."

Boissevain has a brass band that is the pride of every heart within her limits, and the envy of all Southern Manitoba. It numbers twenty-two instruments, manned by prominent young business men. This musical organization has a record of making the highest score in competition with thirty odd other bands at Winnipeg last year. It is generally acknowledged by the travelling fraternity to be the best band in the province.

An organization that has a promising future is the Boissevain Trotting Association, incorporated, which is building a



RESIDENCE OF ANDREW HOLIDAY, POISSEVAIN.

new half-mile track near town. It has a large membership and is liberally supported. Jas. A. Wright is the present secretary.

The Heather Curling Club, with an active membership of over forty occupies a building, just completed, 160x38 feet, with space for two sheets of ice. The curlers of Boissevain have gained much more than a local reputation. The H.C.

C's principal officers are: J. D. Baine, president; Chas. Johnson, vice-president; and F. N. Bell, secretary-treasurer.

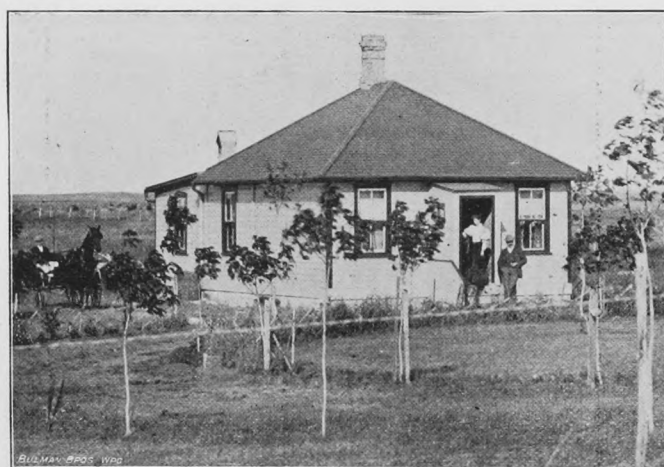
The principal orders and secret societies are well represented in Boissevain. There are two Masonic Lodges, two Oddfellows and one each of Knights of Pythias, Canadian Order of Forresters, Independent Order of Forresters, Loyal Orange Lodge, and Home Circle. Doric Lodge, No. 36, A.F.



FIRST HOUSE IN BOISSEVAIN.

One originally owned by Geo. Morton and moved by him from Wassewa when Boissevain townsite was first laid out.

& A. M., G.R.M.—N. P. Buckingham, W. M., J. D. Baine, Secretary. Corinthian Chapter, R.A.M., G.R.C., N. P. Buckingham, Z., Thos. Brodie, Scribe E. Boissevain Lodge, No. 17, I.O.O.F.,—C. S. Cooke, Secretary, Jos. Rowlands, N.G. Morton Encampment, No. 6, I.O.O.F.,—W. B. Nichol, Scribe, Jos. Rowlands, C. P. Court Sylvan, N. 6. C.O.F.—W. Hardy, C.R., Jos. Carter, Secretary. Court Boissevain, No. 173, I.O.F.,—Jas. Johnson, C. R., W. Speer, Secretary. No. 11, K. of P.,—S. W. Hardy, Keeper of R. & S. Boissevain Home Circle, No. 12,—John T. Graves, Secretary, J. P. Graves, Leader.



FARM RESIDENCE OF R. S. BARRON, NEAR BOISSEVAIN.

One of the most pleasing features of the progress and development of this region is the readiness displayed by farmers in removing their load of indebtedness when opportunity offered. This has come to them in the way of good crops, and, this year, at least, in good prices for their products. The interest-paying that has been a burden to them in former years is now practically a thing of the past. The revenue

that comes from their fields and woods will not likely in future years be devoted to the clearing of mortgages. It will be theirs to invest, or to deposit in the bank "for a rainy day," or to improve their buildings, as they may see fit. A backward crop season will possess little terror for them, and the feeling of independence that comes only to him who has earned it, will be theirs.

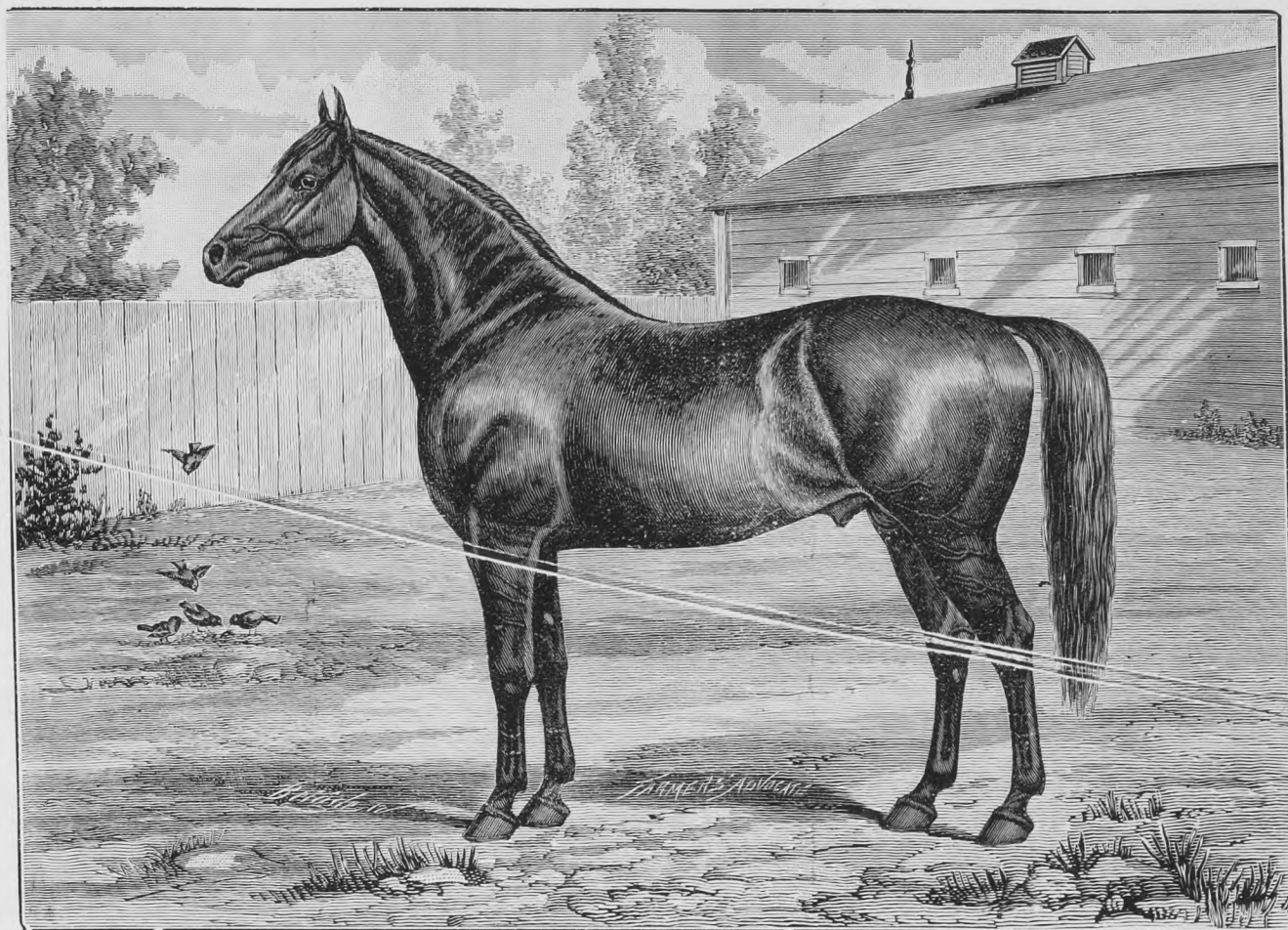
THE EVOLUTION OF JOHN BULL.

JOHN BULL did not, like Minerva, spring full panoplied into existence. He, like Topsy "grewed," and his growth from the earliest caricature in 1720 to the present weekly presentation of his portly proportions in the pages of that popular pictorial, "Punch," is one of slow but steady evolution—adding a jack-boot here, a collar there, borrowing a glossy beaver from one artist, a tuft of whiskers from another, stopping by the roadside—the pictorial path—to adjust his raiment to more modern taste and requirements; and then, when all was spick and span as it should be, resting from his sartorial labors, while the fashions glide in and out from year to year, leaving him unmoved and unaltered by so much as a single button on his capacious waistcoat. Yet from the anonymous caricaturist of 1720 to Mr. Linley Sambourne in 1897, Mr. Bull has undergone some strange and certainly very numerous vicissitudes. He has sat for his portrait oftener, perhaps, than any other fictitious celebrity, unless, perhaps, it be Old Nick himself, and it is really no wonder if his patience has been considerably tried, and he became a little finicky and irritable. Truth to tell, he was a bit of a rough customer in his early days—just what one would imagine a discontented farmer in the eighteenth century to have been, but he got prosperous later on, and by 1827—in Hablot Brownes' days—he was very respectable and opulent looking indeed.

The birthplace of John Bull, as a popular personage signifying England, was in a work by Dr. Arbuthnot, entitled "The History of John Bull." Very few persons nowadays, however, have read that book, and quite without consideration for those few it may be mentioned that Queen Anne therein is Mrs. Bull, that John Bull's mother is the Church of England, and his sister Peg is Scotland.

The description which Arbuthnot gives of John Bull as being "in the main an honest, plain-dealing, bold, choleric fellow, of inconstant temper, struck everybody in those days as being singularly typical of Englishmen generally. Thin, gaunt-looking rakes used to stalk about the coffee-houses, slapping themselves on the chest and trying to look fierce and benevolent at the same time, under the impression that they were each and all, John Bulls. Throughout Gilray's marvelous caricatures John Bull is invariably represented as a fat, good-natured farmer, who is being perpetually brow-beaten and robbed by Fox and Pitt and the contemporary Ministers of the Crown—occasionally protesting against unjust taxation and patting King George on the back, which monarch he strikingly resembles. Indeed, there is no mistaking in some of the caricatures of late in the last century that it was "Farmer George" who really was meant by the caricaturist. Later on he begins to take the character of Fox, and afterwards of George IV. and the Duke of Cambridge—as in the appended design by "H.B.," circa 1825.

By the time the Queen ascended the throne John Bull was a finished character; and when, in 1841, "Punch" was started, all Messrs. Leech and Doyle, and Hine had to do was to pass Messrs. Phillips and Browne's John Bull on to Messrs. Tenniel and Sambourne, and a host of modern cartoonists, almost precisely as it was received by them. John Bull may change; he may yet be compelled to bow to those inexorable decrees of fashion whose influence the strongest-minded of us cannot altogether resist—but it will



KNIGHT OF THE VALE

THE UNBEATEN CHAMPION YORKSHIRE COACH STALLION, Nos. 1799 and 999.

PRIZES AND DESCRIPTION.

Knight of the Vale has already been declared to be the second best stallion of the breed in England, for at the great Yorkshire show he won second prize in a large and representative class. This show is the most important and popular of any that takes place in England for Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach Breeds though of almost equal importance is the Royal which was held at Warwick and where Knight of the Vale was placed third. Such as the above proves him to be one of the best Coach Horses alive today, and nowhere in the world can such representative classes be seen as at the above shows.

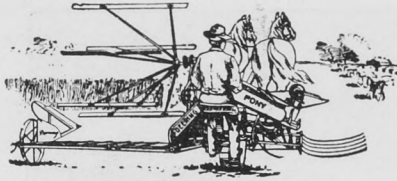
Knight of the Vale's record in the show yard for 1893 is a brilliant one, winning first prize \$10, and silver medal at Boissevain spring stallion show. Following this he took three first prizes at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, namely, first for stallion 4 years or over, \$25; first for stallion, any age, sweepstakes silver medal; first for best stallion, any age, open to classes 8, 9 and 10, including Carriage Horses, Hackneys and Thoroughbreds. Special prize by Farmers' Advocate, marble clock and bronze ornament, value \$25. Also first prize, \$10, at Boissevain summer agricultural show.

Knight of the Vale scored another great victory in the show ring for 1894, winning first prize and diploma at the Boissevain agricultural stallion show, also the first prize at the Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg, winning everything in his class, also a special prize \$50 gold medal given by Mr. W. B. Scarth, president of the association, for the best stallion of any age in classes 6, 8, 9, 10, including Standard-breds, Thoroughbreds, Hackneys and Carriage Horses. He defeated such good horses as "Kee Waten," "Bourbonnais" (winner of the 1st prize at Toronto in 1893 and 1894, and also the sweepstake silver medal), and a great many other horses too numerous to mention. He also won the first prize and the diploma at the Killarney agricultural fall show. By winning the gold medal at Winnipeg it places Knight of the Vale in a very prominent position, he being Champion of them all. Also won first prize at Winnipeg Exhibition 1895, and also first prize for one of his colts, and first prize at Boissevain Agricultural Show in 1895. At the Winnipeg Exhibition, 1896, was awarded first prize; first for two year old colts; first and second for yearlings, and first for Stallion and three of his get. At the Deloraine Agricultural Show, 1896, he was awarded first prize for Stallion; first for two year old; first for year old, and first and second for foals. At Boissevain Agricultural Fair, 1896, first for Stallion; first, second and third and three diplomas for two year olds; first, second and third for yearlings; first for foals.

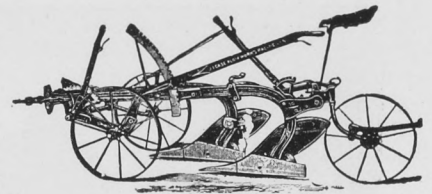
Knight of the Vale scored another great victory in 1897 at Winnipeg, winning first prize in the carriage class, against very strong competition. Also won first prize for Stallion and three of his get. First prize for spring foal.

Knight of the Vale is a horse which crosses well on our native stock, and will give us the people's horse, or the horse of the future. His appearance is noble, his form handsome, his temper gentle, and his blood, through many clearly defined and well-known channels, flows clean and straight from the desert. Centuries of governmental supervision and controlling authority have placed his pedigree beyond dispute and made him the embodiment of pre-potent forces to a degree unmatched in the world, beyond the limits of Arabia. In color he is rich bay with black points; stands 16½ hands high and weighs 1600 lbs.; is a grand actor and makes an ordinary horse look common when he stretches himself in a show ring; he is not only impressively handsome all over but he has with it so much of substance that the eye of a horseman is thoroughly filled with it. He has a breezy looking blood-like head and neck with arch, grand shoulders, back short and remarkably strong across the loins, quarters and thighs that defy criticism; stout muscled legs with good flat bone, and grand feet. He is a great knee actor, moves level as a die with remarkable force (no padding) and all in all is the finest looking horse of his class that ever left England.

Knittel Bros., Proprs., = Boissevain, Man.



W. H. SAULTS
& CO.



BOISSEVAIN

Deering Binders,
Mowers, Rakes,
Twine

Dealers in all kinds of

Farm Implements

They speak for themselves and sell on their merits.

We have succeeded in securing the famous **Dowagiac Shoe Drill**, 5 or 6 inch between shoes, to suit the farmers. All our other lines are filled with the best American and Canadian Plows, Sleighs, Cutters, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons, etc. In fact, we handle the best articles, no matter what country they are made in.

**GOOD
GOODS**

**FAIR
DEALING**

**PRICES
RIGHT**

MORRISON BROS.

We are showing a fine range of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of the Latest Novelties in Dress Goods, Trimmings, Millinery, Mantles, Ladies' Shirt Waists, Wrappers and Underwear, Fancy Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings,

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing

Furs, Blankets and Underwear.

A full and fresh supply of **GROCERIES** always on hand at lowest market price.

○ ○ ○

SILVERWARE

Call and see our fine stock of Silverware, which we give away free to cash purchasers.

SILVERWARE

BOISSEVAIN, MAN.

MORRISON BROS.



only be a change of apparel. It is true, we like him best as Tenniel draws him at the present time; but if when the twentieth century opens he will abandon his costume for that of a slightly more advanced decade, no artist dare lay a finger on his portly frame, his bluff countenance, his benevolent eye, which yet twinkles under his aspect of righteous determination to stand by his friends and defy his foes.

It is only necessary to add that John Bull is now, and has been for a long time past, generally accepted by foreign caricaturists as the national figure representative of England.

In more ways than one the colonies are keenly interested in the great strike of the engineers in England. Before the strike commenced orders from the colonies were flowing



in freely to the British shipyards and engineering establishments, and in the leading shipyards alone work to the amount of over four millions sterling is said to be awaiting completion. A Canadian steamship company which has been accustomed to give all its work to a firm on the Clyde has been waiting some weeks for the dispute to end in order to place their contract in the Mother Country rather than anywhere else. As this company has a trade that is rapidly increasing it is obvious that it cannot wait for ever, and unless the dispute is settled soon their orders may go somewhere else. Other companies in other colonies are doubtless similarly situated, and if the dispute lasts much longer it is almost incalculable to estimate the loss that may result to British shipbuilding and its allied industries.

In and About Boissevain

There is a great deal of exceptionally fine live stock scattered around in the municipality of Morton. Even old residents have been surprised by the extent and quality of exhibits at the annual fairs of the Boissevain Agricultural Society. In horses particularly has the showing been creditable. At the last fair, first prizes were awarded J. G. Washington and P. Sudgate for heavy draught horses. W. A. Johnson, Chas Brown and F. A. Walker carried off the honors for general purpose animals, while Knittel Bros., F. Foster, S. Oke, Chas. Brown and the Messrs. Walker led in the way

Woodrow, who is perhaps best posted of Boissevain's citizens regarding tree culture, said to the writer that five years ago there were practically no fruit trees in the district. In fact, up to a year ago very little progress had been made in tree planting. "Since that time no less than \$1,400 has been invested in fruit trees that have been planted in Boissevain alone. All small fruits thrive, and are not much bothered by frost. The soil has been found well adapted to the growing of hardy Russian apples, crabapples, plums, currants, and berries. Strawberries, particularly, have been successful." Maples that were set four years ago, it was learned are doing well, and cottonwoods are beginning to be in demand for timber belts. Experiments near Brandon, 50 miles north show a growth of 30 feet and 18 inches in circumference, with cottonwood cuttings planted seven years ago.

The Boissevain Agricultural Society owns a fair-ground of 15 acres near town, where the annual fall exhibition of pro-



INTERIOR OF ANDREW HOLIDAY'S STORE, BOISSEVAIN.

of carriage horses. In roadsters, Knittel Bros., N. Brownberger, J. Cowan, J. T. Elliott and W. Betson secured prizes that were hotly contested. J. Cowan and R. Willis won the saddle-horse prizes. The best breeds of cattle, sheep and swine were well represented, showing commendable progress.

Boissevain's progressive people are longing to see the day when the C.P.R. will open its heart and give them a new station building. They claim that Boissevain station earnings exceed those of any point on the line of the Pembina Mountain Branch, and in a voice choked with reproachful tears and other things, point to the ancient station that adorns the right-of-way. And even Bromley, the bustling agent, does not seem to appreciate its picturesque features, as he elbows his way through the crowd that packs the place at train time. He even irreverently intimated one day that the depot occasionally got lost among the sample cases of the commercial ambassadors.

The matter of tree planting is beginning to receive its due share of attention, in country and town. Mr. W. H.

ducts of the district has been held for 15 years. These fairs, under good management, have become very popular with the people of Morton and Whitewater municipalities. What are called spring stallion fairs are held every year, also, usually in April. Duncan McCuaig is secretary of the society, and many prominent men of Boissevain and tributary country are interested.

The Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist denominations have each a substantial house of worship in Boissevain, each having a pastor of its own. The Methodist is the most imposing of the four, and is also the largest in membership. It and the English Church are constructed mainly of the native blue sandstone. Services at all of them are usually well attended, there being a large church going element in Boissevain and vicinity.

A few miles west of Boissevain lies Whitewater Lake, a shallow body of water fourteen miles long and three to six in width. Here is said to be the finest duck and goose hunting in the Province. Hundreds of sportsmen from Winnipeg



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT MORRISON, BOISSEVAIN.

and elsewhere visit these waters every year, and are rarely disappointed.

Saturday, November 6th, was a day for business in Boissevain. The sun was bright, the air was balmy, and Main Street was thronged from end to end with farmers and wheat wagons. It was a scene to be remembered. The stores were packed with purchasers of every kind of merchandise sold in a farming country. From late in the forenoon to late in the evening, the merchants and their clerks were pushed to the limit. The sidewalks bore an endless throng, while opposite, ranged along near the elevator, was an almost solid line of wagons piled high with sacks of wheat. At points of vantage the alert wheat buyers were stationed to look for incoming loads. And when the day was done and notes compared, they reported a total of 7,500 bushels bought and delivered. The wheat was all first quality, and sold at 75 cents a bushel.

The general merchandise firm of Morrison Bros. dates from 1889, when Robert Morrison came to Boissevain from Hawkesville, Ontario. He had carried on a general business there for twenty years. Three years ago he was succeeded by his sons, Thomas N. and Robert F., who are now among Boissevain's most successful business men. Their store is uncommonly attractive in the arrangement and display of stock. Their advertisement appears elsewhere.



MORRISON BROS.' STORE, BOISSEVAIN.



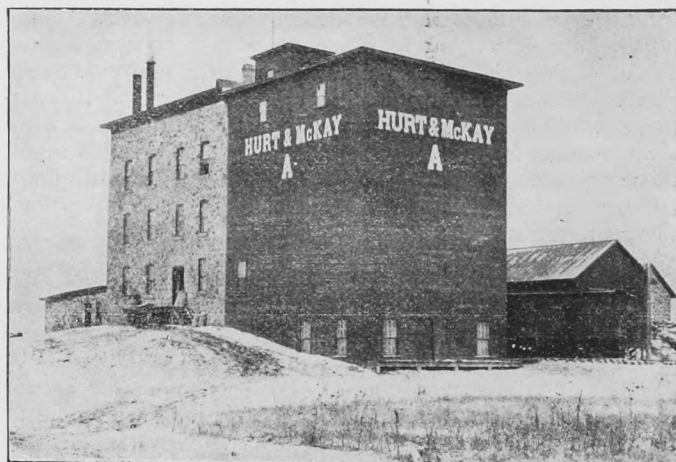
AN EARLY DAY HOMESTEAD.

John Nicholson's farm shack, near the present townsite of Boissevain, in 1881

The Boissevain flour mills, owned and operated by Hurt & McKay, have a capacity of 175 barrels a day, with an elevator capacity of 35,000 bushels. They make three grades of flour, the "Turtle Mountain" brand, "Good Luck" and "Strong Bakers." Their market is in Eastern Canada. The mill was built in 1889 by Preston & McDay, who were succeeded by Chas. J. Hurt and John A. McKay.

Knittel Bros., proprietors of the Queen's Hotel, and stables, have a number of horses of which they are justly proud. Their coach stallion "Knight of the Vale," whose portrait appears elsewhere in this magazine, is an equine gentleman of wide reputation.

One of the attractions in Boissevain is Andrew Holiday's new stone store, erected this season. It has a frontage of 30 feet, leading back 75 feet on Cook St. A most noteworthy feature from the outside is the three large plate glass windows. On entering one is surprised by the height of the ceiling on the ground floor, which adds greatly to the display of goods. Mr. S. W. Hardy, the manager, is to be seen in the neat little office, busily engaged with the firm's books. The grocery department is in charge of an experienced salesman, Mr. F. Witts. From the rear of the store is a stairway leading to the upper floor in which is the shoe, crockery and fur department, under the management of Mr. J. A. Munro. At the foot are the millinery and dress making departments under the supervision of Misses L. Holden and M. McCausland, who keep engaged a staff of assistants.



BOISSEVAIN FLOUR MILLS.

OVER THERE IN KANSAS.

Papers had a lot to say,
Sneerin' like, o' Kansas,
Welt it to 'em every day,
Chuckin' fun at Kansas.
Air just full o' slander darts
From the busy Eastern marts—
'Nuff to break the people's hearts,
Over there in Kansas.

Say that's where cyclones are born
On the plains o' Kansas,
Every word a word o' scorn,
Fur the folks in Kansas.
Hoppers darkenin' the sun,
Dozens of 'em weigh a ton
Seem to think its lots o' fun
Crackin' jokes at Kansas.

Now it's come their time to laugh,
Them 'ar folks in Kansas ;
Givin' Easterners the gaff
'Bout affairs in Kansas,
Fields a bulgin' out with wheat,
Corn fur all the world to eat
Other crops that can't be beat,
Over there in Kansas.

Trains a haulin' out the stuff
From the plains o' Kansas.
Railroads can't git cars enough
Fur to empty Kansas.
Ort to see the farmers grin
Stroke the lilacs on their chin
As the cash comes rollin' in,
Over there in Kansas.

Women singin' songs o' glee
'Bout ole fruitful Kansas.
Babies crowin' merrily
Everywhere in Kansas.
Purty gals a buyin' clothes,
Toggin' out from head to toes.
Style? You bet your life she goes
Over there in Kansas.

When the cares o' day is done,
On the plains o' Kansas.
And the kids begin to yawn,
Sleepy like, in Kansas,
Farmer wipes his glasses blurred
Reads a chapter o' the Word,
Then kneels down and thanks the Lord
That he lives in Kansas.

OUTFITS FOR THE YUKON.

WE understand that the Hudson's Bay Company fully realize that the outfitting business in connection with the Yukon trade is going to be a very big thing for those who take the proper measures to secure a share of it. The Hudson's Bay Company have been in this business for centuries, and there is no firm or organization that could possibly understand the requirements of these remote regions as well as they do, after so many years of actual experience there. With a quarter of a century's experience in this particular trade to guide them the company have made extensive arrangements for the most suitable outfits and supplies for those who are going into the Yukon. The reputation of this company for fair and honorable treatment of all their customers requires no comment.

HOW TO KEEP WARM IN WINTER.

IT is a well-known fact that if the extremities, the hands and feet, are kept warm and dry the rest of the body may be left to take care of itself. To protect oneself against the rigor of a climate such as ours the main object should be to keep the hands and feet—and particularly the feet—as warm and dry as possible. The man, woman or child who

never has cold feet will find this cold climate the most healthful and invigorating in the world, and therefore everyone who wants to enjoy our winters and avoid doctors' bill should study the subject of footwear. The question, how to keep warm in winter is most readily answered by the simple rule: keep the feet warm, and fortunately for us we have the means right at hand in the form of felt footwear, an article that is fast becoming recognized as the only suitable form of footwear for our climate. It is not too much to say that a pair of Dolge's felt boots, which are now a household word in Western Canada, will do more to protect one from the bad effects of extreme cold than a buffalo coat, which, even if it reaches the ankles, protects the body only, and leaves exposed the members most sensitive to cold—the feet.

J. F. GRIMMETT,

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

ALSO

Graduate Optician

EYES EXAMINED FREE

Boissevain - - Manitoba.

"HONOR BRIGHT!"

We sell the best stoves made, heating or cooking. They are guaranteed as represented; latest patterns; all the newest improvements.

BUY THE BEST,

H.S. PRICE, Boissevain

What do you need in hardware? We have everything in shelf and heavy goods. The novelties are always seen first at PRICE'S. No better place to select a Christmas or Wedding present

HARDWARE?

We sell only the highest grade Pennsylvania coal oil.

THE COLONIST.

THE COLONIST is issued on or about the 15th. of every month. Communications for insertion and copy for advertisements should be in the office not later than the 10th of the month to insure insertion. The publishers' office is at 177 McDermott Avenue, Winnipeg. All communications should be so addressed, and money orders, etc., made payable to

THE COLONIST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LD.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER, 1897.

IS A SCHOLAR EDUCATED?

THE Cosmopolitan is publishing a series of very instructive articles upon modern college education for the purpose of demonstrating, if possible, whether or not it educates in the broadest and most liberal sense of the term. If parents of the present generation fully realized their responsibility to the next any subject connected with systems of education would be of intense interest to them, and would occupy, as it should, their closest and most serious attention. The fathers of this generation have practically within their control the happiness and welfare of the next; and any man who is even approximately as solicitous of his children's future welfare as he is of his own would consider the question of their education as one of the most important and interesting topics that could possibly occupy his time. For, education in the proper sense of the term is the teaching of how to make the most of life—how to live so that life is most worth having. The mistaken impression of most parents is that education is simply the acquirement of knowledge, the piling up in the memory of an accumulation of ill-assimilated facts; and therefore, they are satisfied when they give their children the best opportunity within their power of learning as many things as possible about as many subjects as possible. The more they "know," as they call it, the better they think they are educated; and as it is a fairly simple matter to decide where and how they can accumulate the greatest amount of this kind of "knowledge," the matter of the education of their children does not engage nearly as much of their most serious consideration as it should. But if parents would realize that in the truest sense of the term education is the moulding of the faculties, tastes and characters of their children so as to make the most of life and get whatever there is best worth having out of it, they would more fully realize that the mere accumulation of "knowledge" is the least important part of education. The best kind of education is the one that will make the best possible man, that will send him out into the world best fitted to make the most of life; and though he might have all the learning of the whole university faculty combined it would avail him nothing in making a success of his life unless he have the necessary qualities of mind and character. A scholar is not necessarily an educated man in the truest and broadest sense of the term; and every one who has seen anything of life and men knows that it is a common experience to meet with "men of the world," as they are called, who may perhaps "know" little more than how to read and write, and yet who are infinitely more intelligent and, in a

broad sense, better thinkers than many a scholar who is entitled to a string of half a dozen letters after his name. In this connection the seventh of the series of articles that are now running in the Cosmopolitan is of particular value, as it is written by a man who perhaps more than any other living man is best able from personal experience to judge of both sides of the question. Grant Allen, who is the writer of the article, began by being a scholar of the conventional type, but he has long since freed himself of college prejudices and has had all the advantages of the education of life in the world. Mr. Allen began life as an Oxford graduate in classical honors, and as a classical teacher in more than one English public school, and therefore he should know something of college education; and yet he says of it, that it imposes on the young men of the nineteenth century "a curriculum devised by dead-and-gone priests for the young men of the twelfth. If we ask what relation this curriculum bears to the needs and requirements of modern life, we get no articulate answer, but if we ask, how did this curriculum come to be fixed for the higher education in England and America, the answer is clear—it was the necessary training of a priest in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries." In a word, the training of a priest of the twelfth century is to be applied to the needs of the twentieth. Greek and Latin, which are the foundation upon which all college education rests have no relation whatever to modern requirements, and are not even the best subjects that could be chosen as a means of mental training. If they have any value at all it is only as a method of understanding the nature of grammar—that is to say of the analysis of language. Mr. Allen is averse to making languages of any kind, even modern languages which have the advantage of some practical use, the basis of a higher education, on the ground that they are not the best method of training the faculties, nor do they afford per se the most useful kind of information. As far as mental training is concerned, Mr. Allen advances an ingenious and forcible argument to show that the acquirement of languages does not necessitate any degree of mental power. He says: "When one comes to look the facts in the face, who learn languages most easily? Children, negroes, servants, the uneducated: these pick them up without any effort, and retain them well, while great philosophers and great scientists are often unable to acquire a moderate command of any tongue save their own," or sometimes even of their own, he might have added quite truthfully. As long as the course of education is left entirely in the hands of college-bred men this prejudice in favor of languages is certain to exist, but the outside world is at heart beginning to realize that the importance of a linguistic form of education has been immensely overrated, and the relative importance of certain other subjects unaccountably underrated. As Mr. Allen says. "Wide knowledge of facts is essential to success in modern life; it is ignorance of facts that most often causes failure of adaptation. And any nation that ventured to adopt such an education in facts, instead of words, would forge ahead of all other nations with an accelerated rapidity that would astonish even those who introduced it." Facts in the sense indicated by Mr. Allen are such as would be acquired from the study of mathe-

matics, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, astronomy, geography, geology, human history and arts. If the time that is now wasted on dead and living languages were wholly employed in these subjects the additional acquisition of really useful knowledge would add enormously to the real practical value of education, and would have at least as good effects in mental training as the abandoned languages would have had.

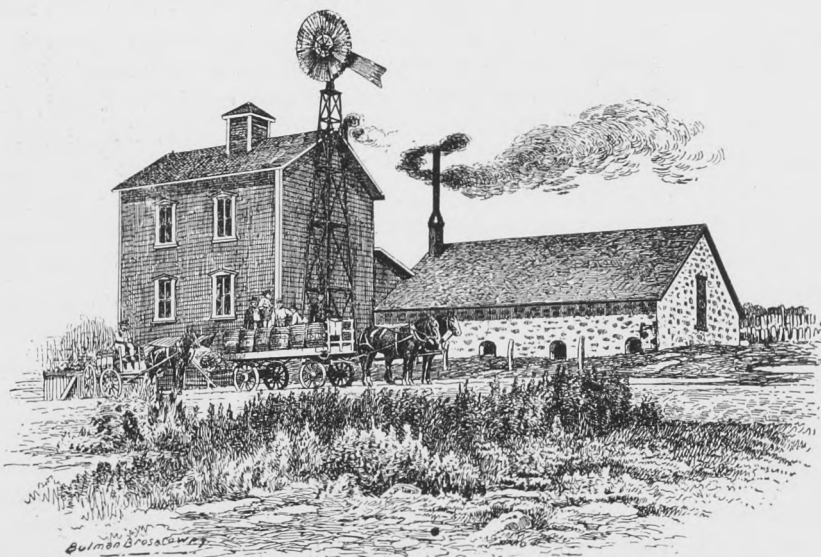
But, after all, if it be admitted that the most valuable part of education is the training of the faculties, and the formation of character, it is not to books or to colleges or schools at all that we must look. As we have already argued, if you must go to college, most certainly knowledge of facts is better than knowledge of words; but perhaps the whole idea that the college is the best means of education is a false preconception. Certain facts must be known to qualify for the work of life, but these facts can be easily acquired at school, excepting for certain professions, to qualify for which a special training will always be necessary. But for the ordinary business man, for any man, indeed, apart from certain professional studies, is not the world a better means of education than books? The man who has lived in one little place, perhaps mostly within the precincts of four college walls, all his life, though he may know by heart a hundred books, has not perhaps so educated a mind as the man who has lived in a hundred widely-separated places, though he may not know anything of a single book. Knowledge of facts, as we have already argued, is better than knowledge of words, but knowledge of the world is best of all. In this sense Mr. Allen expresses his opinion strongly. He says: "In my opinion a father who has sons and daughters of the proper age to go to college will do better by his children, and not less economically for himself, if he sends them for two years to travel in Europe than if he sends them for three years to an university." Many parents would perhaps be afraid to trust their sons and daughters to the temptations of the great European cities, but the mere fact that they are unworthy of trust is an argument in itself that they are sadly in need of this education of the world. There are temptations every-

where, and one of the first results of the education of life is to rob these temptations of their meretricious charm. The young man or woman who cannot be trusted alone in any part of the world is a product of the existing system of education, and the mere fact that he or she cannot be so trusted is a condemnation of that system. More of the world and less of books will turn out men and women to whom such temptations will be mere abominations. With the faculties well trained, the taste refined, the character well formed, it is probable that a man will have that outward and visible sign of culture—good manners, the quality that was so much attended to, and often so hypocritically affected by the founders of the existing system of education. But it is the one survival of the medieval school or college that is worth having. They certainly make gentlemen in manners—men of a kind that make the world a pleasant place to live in, though that is not to say that other systems would not do the same.

Of course, the same principle might be applied by Manitoba parents, without the large expense of an European tour, which would be beyond the means of more than a few of our citizens. To a young man, born and brought up in Winnipeg, similar results would be obtained by a tour of the larger cities on this continent. Whether the experience be gained in Europe or America, the principle is the same, the idea being to broaden the mental horizon beyond the narrow limits of the experiences and ideas of one small place in one corner of the world. The wider the field of experience the better, but that does not argue that a little is no better than none at all.

An American railway company has been mulcted in damages to the tune of \$21,666 for putting a former employee on the black list, and thus preventing him from getting employment on any other road. They'd got him on the list, and now perhaps they'll think it advisable to take him off again.

The Christmas Ladies Home Journal will have Christmas stories by Mary E. Wilkins, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Hamlin Garland, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, Mrs. Mark Morrison and Lilian Bell.



CROWN BRANDON BREWERY

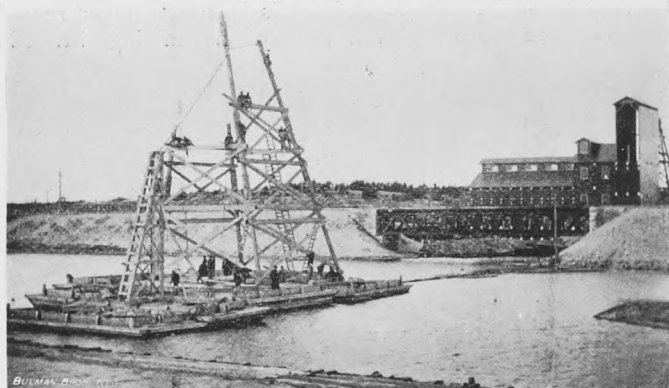
FINE ALES . . EXTRA PORTER

Only the Finest Quality of Ale and
Porter turned out by this Brewery.

JOSEPH NEUMEYER,
PROP.

NEW REDUCTION WORKS AT KEEWATIN.

THERE is now under construction at Keewatin, a busy manufacturing village a few miles west of Rat Portage, perhaps the most important enterprise in connection with gold mining at the Lake of the Woods that has yet been undertaken in that district. The Ottawa Gold Milling and Mining Company, Limited, are erecting what will be by far the most extensive and efficient reduction works in Ontario, and, when completed, probably much the best equipped works for the treatment of free milling ores to be found anywhere in Canada. This large and important industry was located at Keewatin because it is easily accessible from any point in the whole Lake of the Woods district, either by lake



DOCK AND CABLE-WAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

or rail, and also because there was available there one of the best water powers in Canada. The new works stand by the side, and a little to the east of, the large flour mill of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, who have utilized the same great water power to drive the machinery of their huge mill for many years, without ever having had to stop work for an hour on account of obstruction of this economical source of power. This fact alone would have been sufficient inducement for the selection of the site, but added to that is every other convenience of location. The main line of the C.P.R. passes within a few yards of the works, and a few yards further is the natural harbor that is formed by an inlet from the Lake of the Woods, and where the dock in connection with the works, which is shown under construction in the accompanying illustration, is situated. Side tracks will be built from the main line of the C.P.R. into the works, and the Ottawa company have built a fleet of barges for carrying ore from any point in the lake to their own dock and cable-way. This dock is an extensive and massive structure supporting a high tower, from which there will run a heavy steel cable directly into the sampler, the large elevator-like building that is seen in the background of the illustration that shows the dock under construction. The ore, on arriving at the dock, will be lifted direct from the barges into a skip holding about a ton, which will be hoisted to the top of the tower and conveyed along the cableway into the sampler, where it will be dumped into a sixty ton ore bin. From this bin the ore drops into a crusher with a capacity of ten tons an hour, is there crushed, and is hoisted up the elevator and allowed to slide down over a screen. The rock that is too large to go through the screen goes to a set of rolls, where it is reduced to the necessary size, goes up the elevator, and is again sent over the screen. After going through the screen, the ore drops into an automatic machine sampler, which can be regulated to take any required percentage—the usual being about five per cent. From the sampler, the ore drops directly into a weighing bin, where it is weighed. In this connection it is worthy of particular note by the owner of ore that all estimates of weight will be based

on the dry weight of the ore, which will be determined from the actual percentage of moisture in the ore as ascertained from the samples. After being weighed the ore goes into one of the storage bins. Seen in section these bins are in the form of a W, and can be used to hold 200 tons each, or may be divided into two bins, each holding 60 tons. The sampler contains twenty 60, or ten 200, ton bins, and thus has an available storage capacity of 2,000 tons of ore. Our illustration gives a better idea of what this building is like than any amount of description could, and it is only necessary to add that in size it is 42x96 feet with an extreme height of 70 feet, and a height of 40 feet to the top of the ore bins. The whole building is very massively constructed, all the material used being the product of the district.

In the illustration that shows the sampler, there will be seen, in the foreground, the solid stone foundation of the stamp-mill as it was at the time our views were taken. It will be observed that the mill stands directly by the side of the sampler and within a short distance of it. In the space separating the two buildings is the water power, with a fall of nearly 20 feet, and the whole Lake of the Woods to draw from. The new dam and gates are now in, and also a water-wheel of 600 horse power, which can be doubled at any time. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the gates and penstock are constructed to have double the present power.

The stamp-mill that is now being erected is the first twenty of what will ultimately be a sixty-stamp mill, much the largest mill that has been erected, or is in contemplation, anywhere in Western Ontario. The building will be of a much more substantial and permanent nature than any similar building as yet in the district, the foundation, as will be seen, being very massively constructed of stone. The machinery is now all on the ground, and unless the weather is very unfavorable the stamps will be dropping by the middle of December. All the machinery for the mill has been made from special plans drawn by the most experienced men in America, and designed after a careful study of the characteristics of the ores of the district, and with a view of treating them to best advantage. With this object in view the machinery is all heavier than the standard patterns, and there are besides other variations which will make this mill peculiarly adapted to the treatment of the local ores. All the mill



ASSAY AND BUSINESS OFFICES.

Showing some of the Mill Machinery in the Foreground.

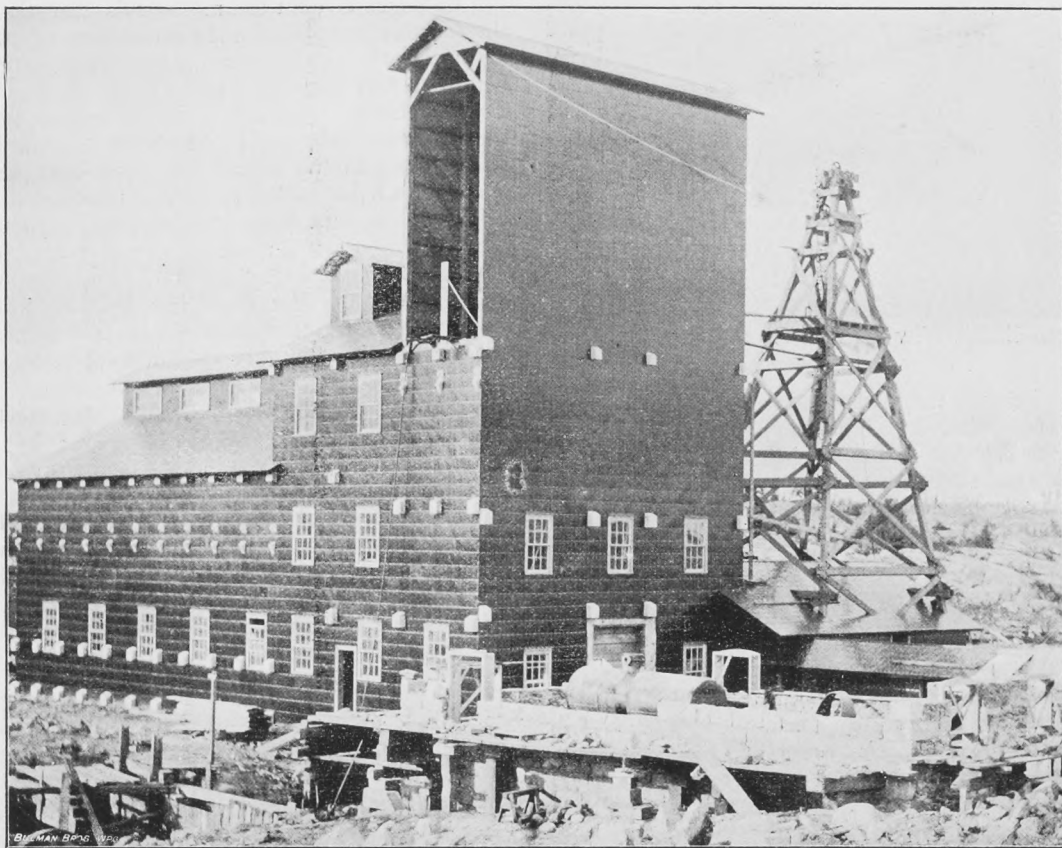
machinery has been made at the Gates Iron Works, of Chicago; while the shafting and gearing, which is all now in place and is constructed to drive the whole sixty stamps, was procured from the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterboro, Ontario. Some of the mill machinery will be seen on the ground in our view of the assay and business offices, and old miners will recognize one or two variations from standard patterns. The weight of the stamps is to be 950 pounds, and the drop about nine inches, each stamp dropping ninety times a minute. The mortars are double discharge, with two 12 inch screens. The material will be fed to the stamps after having gone through a quarter-inch screen, so that it is probable that their capacity will be very large.

They are fed by automatic feeders of the hanging disc type, and have steel liners and steel shoes and dies. The crusher is a 12x18 inch, and weighs 10,000 lbs. The rolls are 10 by 36 inch, and weigh 26,000 lbs. The ore is carried from the sampler to the mill on a conveyor belt, on to which it drops from the storage bins.

Some idea of the extensiveness of this important undertaking may be formed from the fact that there are now a hundred-and-fifty men at work completing the mill, the cable-way, and other parts of the works, and that already on the day that our views were taken a hundred thousand dollars had been expended in bringing the works to the existing stage of completion. Work was started last August 8th, and as our views were taken on November 6th, they show the result of just three months' operations. Within another month the first twenty stamps will be installed, and by that time the expenditure, it is

Bank of Ottawa. Mr. S. Sybold, of Ottawa, is the secretary-treasurer.

The works at Keewatin are under the charge of Mr. F. T. Snyder, who is manager for the company, and who is probably the most experienced man at work of this kind who has yet come into this district. For the sake of the district it is to be hoped that Mr. Snyder will long be associated with this enterprise, and everyone will hope that the company will offer him sufficient inducement to stay with them permanently. Asked as to his opinion of the prospects of the district, Mr. Snyder said that, while he had been too busy since his arrival to see much for himself, still he thought that there must be a pretty good outlook for a mining district where not a single prospect that had reached a depth of 150 feet had turned out badly. As he said, this is practically a record that has never been achieved in any other mining district in



EXTERIOR VIEW OF SAMPLER, SHOWING STAMP MILL FOUNDATIONS IN FOREGROUND.

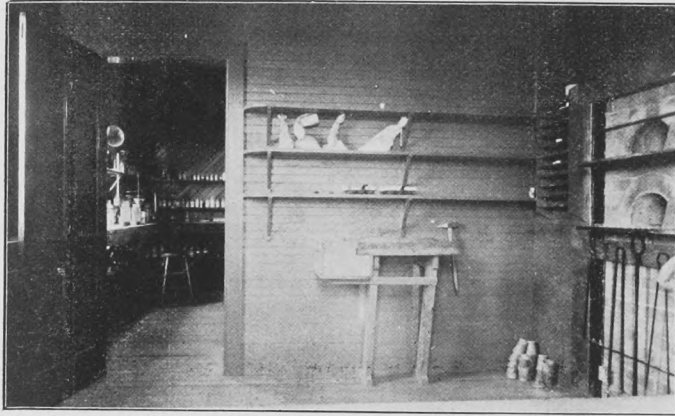
estimated, will have reached fully \$120,000. An investment of this kind shows that some men at least have a great deal of confidence in the district, and as the men concerned in this enterprise are well-known to be particularly shrewd men of business the mere fact that they possess this confidence is very good evidence that it is well-founded. These men are known throughout the length and breadth of Canada as particularly practical and successful men of business, and wherever they put their money it may be taken for granted that it is being invested to good purpose. The company has as president the Hon. George E. Foster, ex-minister of finance, who is already interested in some of the very best mining enterprises in Ontario, notably in the Olive mine, mentioned elsewhere in these pages, which is in itself pretty good evidence of the judiciousness of Mr. Foster's selections of objects for investment. On the directorate of the company are the most influential and substantial capitalists of Ottawa, the board consisting of Messrs. John Mather, Alexander Frazer, Dennis Murphy, and George Burn, the general manager of the

the world.

Before closing this description of the works as far as they have gone it will be as well to state briefly for what special purposes they are being erected. The whole works have been designed entirely for use as a custom mill, having no mines in connection, and thus placing the company in a position to treat all comers alike. A careful study has been made of the special requirements of the ores of Western Ontario, and the whole equipment has been constructed with the view of handling these ores in the most efficient and economical manner possible. All calculations are based on the dry weight of the ore, and charges for barging, sampling and milling are thus reduced by fully ten per cent of the gross weight. This plan of making calculations also raises the grade of the ore, of course, by the same percentage, as the amount of bullion obtained has to be distributed over so much less ore. All samples are carefully and accurately assayed in the company's laboratory, and the best method of treatment is worked out. This requires the maintenance of a chemical laboratory

and assay office of unusual accuracy, and consequently the company have the most complete establishment of the kind in Western Ontario. This will also be open for custom work in all lines of assaying and analysis, and in this connection the laboratory will make a specialty of high accuracy determina-

this, as there is every reason to suppose they will, the opening of the new reduction works at Keewatin will be one of the most important events that has yet taken place in the progress of gold mining in Western Ontario.



INTERIOR OF ASSAY OFFICES AND LABORATORY.

tions. On shipments of ore the company will, if the owner wishes it, purchase the ore from him on the results of the sample, giving him a cheque for its entire value less the accrued charges. Half of the sample from the sampling machine is turned over to the owner of the ore, so that it may be used for making a check on the work of the mill, which is based on the results of the work in the company's laboratory on the other half of the sample.

The results of the operations of this new enterprise will be of the utmost importance to the whole mining industry of Western Ontario, as it is estimated that the many superior facilities possessed by a large, skillfully manned, and elaborately equipped institution of this kind will in themselves be of sufficient economic advantage to cover the expense of shipping ore from the mine to these works; and when to that is added the enormous saving of water power as compared with the cost of operating and keeping in repair a steam plant, it seems a fair assumption to make that the company will be able to carry the ore to the works and mill it at less cost than a mine-owner could produce bullion for himself with his own mill at the mine. If the company succeed in doing

By the Way.

At the jubilee celebration in London eleven colonial premiers had the honor of representing their respective countries. Of these, already two are premiers no longer. The first to fall from power was the premier of Natal, and the second was Sir William Whiteway, who with his party were so overwhelmingly defeated at the recent elections.

There is a very prevalent idea among Canadians that there are no longer any vacant lands in the United States. The recent report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington shows that this idea is not in accordance with the facts. In this report there is given an estimate of the total number of acres of vacant public lands in the several states and territories, on June 30 of this year; and though these totals do not include vacant lands embraced in military, timber and Indian reservations, or tracts covered by selections, filings, railroad grants, etc., they amount to an enormous area. A few selections from the states nearest to our own borders will show this, and will probably be also the cause of considerable surprise to those Canadians who have been so long accustomed to argue that our greatest source of immigration will be from the States, because there are no longer any vacant lands there. In the state immediately to the south of us, North Dakota, there are still 21,385,293 acres of vacant public lands, as described above. Other neighboring states are as follows: Minnesota, 6,240,809; Montana, 71,432,917; Washington, 17,958,536; Idaho, 45,962,855; and South Dakota, 13,250,718 acres. The report shows that there are still a large number of homestead entries being made, and it is evident from the matter already quoted that there is still room in the United States for a very large number of new settlers, or settlers from the over-crowded eastern states.

SAMPLES OF CARPETS BY MAIL

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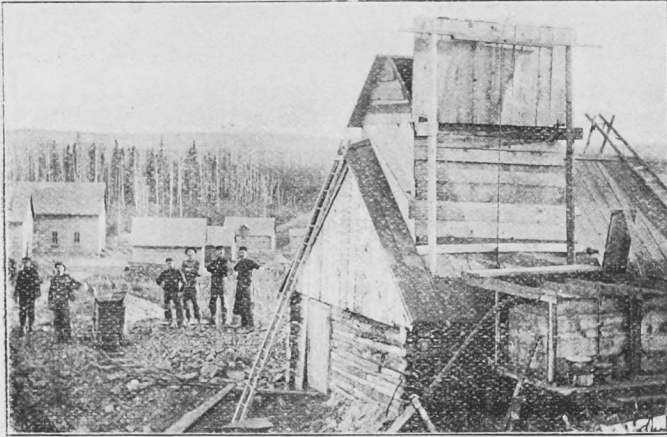
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THE SCRAMBLE MINE.

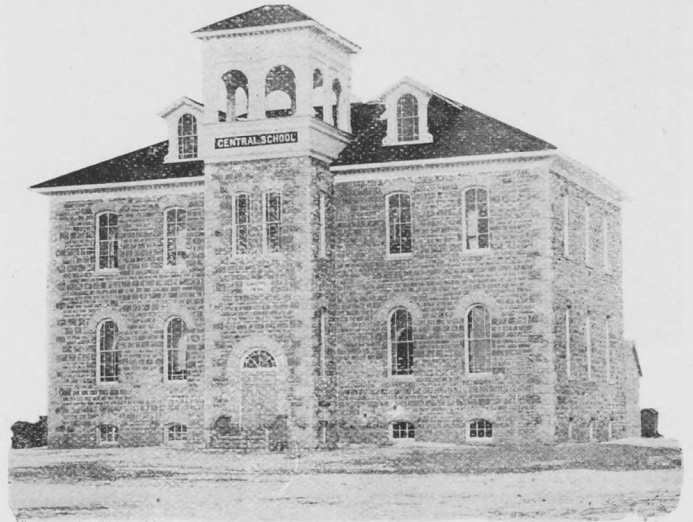
THE accompanying view was taken at the Scramble Mine, by a representative of THE COLONIST, on November 5th. It shows part of the shaft house, in which there is a steam hoist, also part of the ore dump, and, in the background, some of the camp buildings, which are notably well finished, being all excellent frame buildings, lath and-plaster inside, and as comfortable as the best of town houses. It is



VIEW OF THE SCRAMBLE MINE.

pretty generally known that this is one of the most promising properties in the whole Lake of the Woods district, having a lode of a width of 35 feet, all gold-bearing, and in places assaying very high indeed. Our representative, on the occasion of his recent visit, went down to the bottom of the main shaft,

now at a depth of 85 feet, a little above which level drifting was proceeding, and on that day had reached a distance of 16 feet 6 inches. At the head of this drift our representative chipped off several pieces of rock in different parts of the tunnel, and after reaching the surface again, by the courtesy of Mr. S. V. Halstead, the manager, had the opportunity of seeing them all panned. None of these pieces weighed more



PUBLIC SCHOOL, BOISSEVAIN.

than a couple of ounces, and yet in every instance there was a good showing of "colors." In one or two instances there was a "tail" of an inch or more, and the results altogether were very significant of the gold-bearing qualities of the ore.

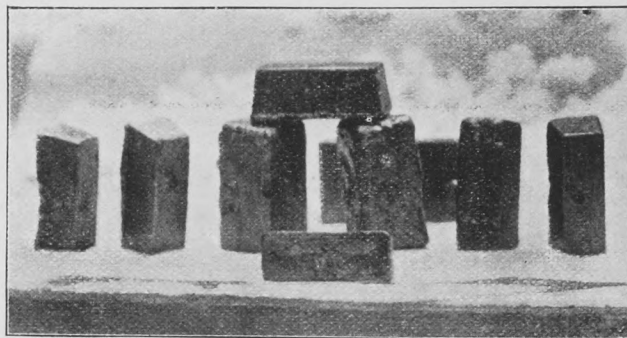
NO WESTERN MAN

Would be adjudged to possess business ability who would enter into agreement to send his capital to any Eastern Loan Agent or Company for the purpose of accumulating it at the **lower rate** of interest, when he can lend it **at home** on **better security** and at the **higher rate**. Insurers in the

GREAT-WEST LIFE

have their money invested in **Western** securities by **Western** men well acquainted with **Western** investments.

On this property there are now two shafts, one 50 and the other 85 feet deep. On the main shaft, a cross cut has been made at the 50-foot level, proving the vein to be a width there of 38 feet, all gold bearing. At the 75-foot level drifting is now proceeding, which, as stated above, had on November 5th reached a distance of 16 feet 6 inches. This development work is still being done by hand, but the probability is that air-compressors will be put in shortly, when a good deal more will be heard of the Scramble. At the time of the visit of our representative, the president of the company, Mr. L. W. Partridge, of Detroit, was away, but he has since returned, and is expected to considerably add to the proportions of this enterprise before he leaves again.



Gold Bricks from the Olive Mine.



Ryan House, Boissevain. W. H. Saults & Co., Proprietors.

Gold Bricks from the Olive.

That wonderful property, the Olive Mine, in the Seine River district, although only recently opened up by a small syndicate of Manitobans, who, of course, are men of limited means, is already beginning to be heard from as a bullion producer. At this early stage, it is not the actual quantity of bullion that is a matter for remark, but the proportionate yield per ton of ore reduced in a mill containing only two stamps. With a Fraser & Chalmers two-stamp mill the gold bricks shown in the above illustration were produced from 120 tons of ore, which was mixed with slate to the amount of nearly twenty tons. The gold bricks which were the result of this run of only about 100 tons of ore weighed 400 oz., valued at about \$8,000. This represents the free milling product of the ore, which is about 90 per cent of the total gold contents. The concentrates carry about \$75 in gold to ton of concentrate, and even the tailings average \$8 to the ton. The ore that gave this result was not picked in any way, and if anything was a poor sample of the ore contained in this wonderful gold bearing reef, which without any question, is destined to make a record for itself in the history of gold mining, not only in connection with Western Ontario, but with the whole world.



We made the Boissevain Photos for this Number.—Miers, Photographer.



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C. F. BUNNEL, Proprietor.



Extracted from "Eight Routes to the Klondike," a 64 page pamphlet, compiled and edited by Walter Moberly C.E., who has had more experience in exploratory survey work in the northern ranges of the Rocky Mountains than any man living. The pamphlet contains all the most recent information regarding every known route to the Klondike, which are separately described and compared, one with the other, as regards distances, difficulties, and cost, etc. The pamphlet can be procured direct from The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or from leading stationers. Price post free, 25 cents.

MINING SUPPLEMENT

A Monthly Review of Progress in the Lake of the Woods, Seine River and Manitou Gold Fields.

MR. OGILVIE ON YUKON.

The people of Victoria, B.C., recently had the unique pleasure of hearing Mr. Ogilvie, the famous explorer, relate at considerable length his experiences in the much talked of Yukon. We have called the pleasure "unique" with reason, as Mr. Ogilvie himself stated that this was only the second time that he had ever addressed an audience of this kind. The matter contained in the address being the most recent expressions of the most experienced explorer of this interesting region, represents the latest that is known on the subject, and is, therefore, well worth reporting extensively. Mr. Ogilvie said:—

I will first introduce you to the several routes in this great gold-bearing region which are now known. Leaving Victoria by any one of the steamers which run from here, we make our way through the well-known Seymour narrows, taking care to time that passage to reach there at a suitable stage of the water, for it is well known that no ship can go through except at either high or low tide. In a few days, according to the capacity of the steamer, we reach Port Simpson, the most northerly seaport in British Columbia or Canada on the Pacific ocean. If we wish to make our way in in British bottoms we can here take the river steamers and proceed from Port Simpson to Wrangel, it being about 170 miles from the former point to the mouth of the Stickeen river; proceeding up that river about 150 miles, or perhaps a little distance, as will be proved when the surveys are made for the proposed railway facilities. That distance occupies sixty hours or a little more. From the head of the Stickeen, the road would follow through an undulating country which presents no obstacles to railway construction, and for the greater part of the distance of 150 miles is pretty well covered with timber. I would mention however, that the natural food supply available for horses will not be sufficient for any great number. It might be said that enough would be found for say 200 head, but any great number would soon eat off what there is, and it will be necessary that such arrangements shall be made as will render it possible for the natural supply to be increased by importing sufficient for any number over and above that.

Arrived at the head of Teslin lake, we produce our whipsaws and commence to get out lumber for our boats. Now, whipsawing has been said to be one of the inventions of Satan, and when two are doing that work it is necessary for success that one shall push and the other shall pull; but when, as is too often the case with the tenderfoot, both either pull or push, there is likely to be some inquiry from the man who is above what the other fellow is doing, and there may be some uncomplimentary language indulged in and the man below ask his partner to come down and have it out. And if the same man below gets a grain of sawdust

in his eye during the progress of the quarrel there will be quite a sulphurous atmosphere for some time. After a while, though in spite of these difficulties, the boat will be finally got ready, and then commences the trip down the Teslin lake, which is 80 miles long, and bounded on both sides by high mountains. This distance is, of course, only as I have been told. We arrive at the head of the Hootalinqua after traversing the lake. This river is marked on the map as being the Teslin, which is the Indian name for a fish which is caught in the lake. The Hootalinqua river is about 125 miles long—or a total distance from Victoria to Dawson City by way of the Stickeen, Teslin and Hootalinqua route, of 1,600 miles. At two points, one near the head of the river and one quite a distance below, there are obstacles in the way of steamboat navigation at certain times of the year, during certain stages of the river. A few miles below, the river broadens out into innumerable channels, until at last, at the lower end, it widens to two and a half miles. If one of these channels were deepened out, a sufficient depth of water could be obtained to allow of a free passage for a steamer drawing three or four feet without difficulty.

I leave you now at the mouth of the Teslin, and go back to Wrangel, where we take an American boat to Juneau. There has been during the last few months some talk in regard to a proposed route by way of Taku Inlet. In 1894 and 1895 I was employed to go in that portion of the country. Taku Inlet is something about eighteen miles long, and leads up to a glacier of much greater size and affording considerably more danger to boats than the much talked of Muir glacier in Alaska. The ice is cast off in great avalanches and is continually breaking off. I have visited the Muir glacier and have never seen a breaking take place; whereas in Taku, where I remained for three weeks, I saw large bodies of ice break away every day, which in every case creates a surge in the water that is dangerous to boats even to so great a distance as three miles away from the glacier. This Taku river extends for 60 miles. There are enormous gravel bars which render it impossible for steamboats to navigate it, although it is said they might during the months of June or July—or during the warm weather. From the forks we go up by the left-hand branch about nine miles over to Tagish lake. Along this route we meet with no very great difficulties, and keep up about nine miles, going past the Silver Salmon creek. In regard to this route I may say, however, that I have not examined any considerable portion of it, but civil engineers are now exploring it and their reports will of course be made public.

From the summit there will be no difficulty in constructing a road to the head of Teslin lake. We have here, then, two roads—one of them offering almost per-

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fect advantages with the additional greater one that it can be called an all-Canadian route, if we choose to so name it. We go back again to the coast, now, and proceed a hundred miles above up to Skagway, where we find the celebrated White pass route. From tide water to the summit of the White pass is a distance of about seventeen miles, four miles being through all timber. Above that the valley breaks, and any road will have to be constructed to lead along the hillside. An elevation of 2,600 feet is reached at the summit of the pass. Once on the summit the remainder of the 35 miles is tolerably level, but is extremely rocky, and the land is of very little value.

We now go to the Dyea route, which has been used by the Indians for generations. And it is evident that they knew their business in selecting it. The word Dyea is itself an Indian one, meaning "pack" or "load"—a very appropriate name for the trail. From tide-water to the mouth of the canyon it would be as easy to build a road as can well be imagined, as easy almost as to construct one along one of your city streets. From the mouth of the canyon to Sheep Camp, construction is more difficult; in fact, it would probably be necessary to suspend the road by iron girders from the sides of the cliffs. From Sheep Camp to the head of the climb is yet more difficult, as all who have gone over the road will heartily agree. It is very steep and very, very stony. From the summit to Lake Lindeman there is a decline of 1,320 feet, and the road has been somewhat improved of late. Lake Lindeman itself, the first lake, about four and a half miles long, and between Lake Lindeman and Lake LeBarge there is a sandy ridge three-quarters of a mile long which brings us to the end of the present Dyea route.

Lake Bennett, which is first encountered on what is known as the Skagway route, is for the first half of its length narrow and comparatively shallow. The other end of the lake is fully exposed to the strongest winds prevailing in that district, and which frequently get up a very ugly sea, decidedly dangerous for small boats, as I have myself experienced. Cariboo crossing, which is about two and a half miles long, brings us to Tagish lake, which is about 17 miles long. Here the mounted police and Canadian customs officers have been stationed. The geography of Tagish lake is already pretty well known, nor need any special attention be given to Marsh lake.

Twenty-five miles from Marsh lake we come to the canyon where the river is very swift and passes between almost perpendicular walls. Running the canyon is easily practicable provided the boat be kept in the very centre of the stream. Do this and the boat rides through safely. If not she will be dashed against the side walls of basaltic rock and pounded to pieces. In the middle of the canyon, which is about five-eighths of a mile long, is the basin—a circular pool from which it would be impossible for a man to climb out of. At the foot of the canyon is a very large rapid through which the boat goes so fast that she dips into them, taking in water unless the greatest care is taken. Should he get into the eddy, man and boat will be thrown on the bank whether they will or no. Below the canyon there is another rapid, which, however, offers no special obstacle to a man wanting to go through. I've been through.

Below that is what is known as the White Horse rapid. Now, you can run the White Horse if you want to—at least you can try to. I don't. I traced up thirteen men who had lost their lives in running this rapid in a single season, and though I cannot say so for certain, I believe that this must have been a large proportion of those who made the attempt. Of course, for those who want to do the daring deed and talk about it afterwards, there is the White Horse rapids to be run. I don't do it, however. Below, at the Five Fingers, the river is partially dammed by a conglomerate rock standing like a pillar in the stream. Avoiding it, let the boat go easy and all will be well. But see that the boat doesn't dip or she will take much more water than you require. Below this there is another rapid, and then the smooth and unhampered river, from which on every-thing is all right.

Of the Dalton trail I know nothing by personal observation—only by report. I had an interview with Mr. Dalton, from whom the trail is named, in 1896, and I have also talked with Mr. McArthur, our surveyor, who has spent some time in that district recently. Of course the substance of his report cannot be divulged at present.

The summit of this trail is about 45 miles from the coast and 3,000 feet above the sea; the watershed is about 75 miles from the coast, and Dalton's trading post 100 miles from the coast. Thence to the Pelly is 200 miles further. This route passes over a nice undulating plain, well

timbered in the valleys and with grass on the slopes, but not enough to feed any number of animals. The first 34 miles of the Dalton trail is in disputed territory, the rest of it is in Canada just as is the case with the Dyea and Skagway trails. Now, for my part, I think that it is our duty as Canadians to sink all political differences—to let the fire of patriotism consume all feelings that would tend to retard the acquisition of this most desirable line as an all-Canadian route to the Yukon (applause), so that we may enjoy as far as possible the benefits that region will bring if we use our rights wisely and well. We have the best end of the Yukon river—that is certain. In going down the Yukon in a steamer recently from Dawson City, the first 140 miles was made without any difficulty, and until we got below Circle City there was no trouble. But below that the steamer began to labor, the water got shallower, and the steamers have often been detained on sand bars for weeks. It is a common occurrence to be delayed hours and even days on bars and in on what is known as the Yukon flats, just below Circle City. Not once is there difficulty of this kind found in our part of the river, but in the Alaska portion it is an every-day occurrence for a steamer to stick. I know of one steamer that stuck for three weeks, another that was on a sand bank for four or five days till another steamer came along and bunted her off, and then stuck on the sand bar herself—and I don't know how long she stayed there. (Laughter.)

The navigation of the Yukon river in the upper part is open from May till the middle of October; while at the mouth it is not open before the 1st of July, and navigation does not last longer than the 1st of October—that is only from two and a half to three months—and it takes river steamers fourteen, fifteen and sixteen days to get up the river to Dawson. St. Michael's, the headquarters of the river boats, is 80 miles from the mouth of the river, and only in calm weather can the steamers cross that bit of open sea. Of course, this route by way of St. Michael's, with its river difficulties, is not our route. We have a right to navigate the Yukon, but, as I said before, it is not our route.

Now, I will tell you the vessels that are engaged at present navigating the Yukon. The Alaska Commercial Company have two large steamers, the Alice and the Bella, besides smaller ones named Margaret and the Victoria, last being named after Queen Victoria, as it was built in

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the Diamond Jubilee year and launched about the time of the Jubilee. There were also two other small steamers belonging to the company running at the mouth of the river. The North American Transportation and Trading Company have three steamers and contemplate putting on two more next summer.

THE FIRST OF KLONDYKE.

The discovery of the gold on the Klondyke, as it is called, although the proper name of the creek is an Indian one, Thronda, was made by three men, Robert Henderson, Frank Swanson and another one named Munson, who, in July, 1896, were prospecting an Indian creek. They proceeded up the creek without finding sufficient to satisfy them until they reached Dominion creek, and after prospecting there they crossed over the divide and found Gold Bottom, got good prospects and went to work.

Provisions running short, they decided to make their way to Sixty Mile to obtain a fresh supply, and went up Indian creek to the Yukon to Sixty Mile, where Harper had established a trading post. Striking upwards on Forty Mile, they came across a man, a Californian, who was fishing in company with two Indians. The Indians were Canadian Indians, or King George men, as they proudly called themselves. Now, one of the articles of the miner's code of procedure is that when he makes a discovery he shall lose no time in proclaiming it, and the men felt bound to make the prospectors acquainted with the information that there was rich pay to be got in Gold Bottom. The two Indians showed a route to this creek, and from there they crossed over the high ridge to Bonanza.

From there to Eldorado is three miles, and they climbed over the ridge between it and Bonanza, and reaching between Klondyke and Indian creeks, they went down into Gold Bottom. Here they did half a day's prospecting, and came back, striking into Bonanza, about ten miles beyond, where they took out from a little nook a pan which encouraged them to try further. In a few moments they had taken out \$12.75. A discovery claim was located, and also one above and one below for the two Indians.

In August, 1896, the leader, generally known as Siwash George, because he lived with the Indians, went down to Forty Mile to get provisions. He met several miners on his way and told them of his find, showing the \$12.75 which he put in an old Winchester cartridge. They would not believe him, his reputation for truth being somewhat below par. The miners said that he was the greatest liar this side of—a great many places.

They came to me finally and asked me my opinion, and I pointed out to them that there was no question about his having the \$12.75 in gold; the only question was, therefore, where he had got it. He had not been up Miller or Glacier creek, nor Forty Mile. Then followed the excitement. Boatload after boatload of men went up at once. Men who had been drunk for weeks and weeks, in fact, were tumbled into the boats and taken up without being conscious that they were travelling.

One man who went up was so drunk that he did not wake up to realization that he was being taken by boat until a third of the journey had been accomplish-

ed, and he owns one of the very best claims on the Klondyke to-day. (Laughter.) The whole creek, a distance of about twenty miles, giving in the neighborhood of 200 claims, was staked in a few weeks. El Dorado creek, seven and a half or eight miles long, providing 80 claims, was staked in about the same length of time.

Boulder, Adams and other gulches were prospected, and gave good surface showings, gold being found in the gravel in the creeks. Good surface prospects may be taken as an indication of the existence of very fair bedrock. It was in December that the character of the diggings was established. Twenty-one above discovery on Bonanza was the one which proved the value of the district. The owner of this claim was in the habit of cleaning up a couple of tubfuls every night, and paying his workmen at the rate of a dollar and a half an hour. Claim No. 5, Eldorado, was the next notable one, and here the pan of \$112 was taken out. That was great. There was then a pan of even greater amount on No. 6, and they continued to run up every day, and you who are down here know better of the excitement there was than I, who was in and didn't see it.

The news went down to Circle City, which emptied itself at once and came up to Dawson. The miners came up any way they could, at all hours of the day and night, with provisions and without supplies. On their arrival they found that the whole creeks had been staked months before. A good many Canadians who were in their talk out and out Americans, came up to Canadian territory with a certain expectation of realizing something out of this rich ground by reason of their nationality. One of them particularly, on finding that he was too late, cursed his luck and said that it was awfully strange that a man could not get a footing in his own country.

Another of these men who arrived too late was an Irishman, and when he found he could not get a claim he went up and down the creek, trying to bully the owners into selling, boasting that he had a pull at Ottawa and threatening to have the claims cut down from 500 to 250 feet. He came along one day and offered to wager \$2,000 that before August 1 they would be reduced to 250 feet. One of the men to whom he had made this offer came and asked me about it. I said to him, "Do you gamble?" His reply was "A little." Then I told him that he was never surer of \$2,000 than he would have been if he had taken that bet.

This ran to such an extent that I put up notices to the effect that the length of the claims was regulated by act of the parliament of Canada, and that no change could be made except by that parliament, and telling the miners to take no notice of the threats that had been made.

Jim White then adopted another dodge, locating a fraction between 36 and 37, thinking that by getting in between he could force the owners to come to his terms, forgetting that the law of this country does not allow any man to play hog. For three or four days this state of things kept the men in an uproar. I was making my survey, and getting towards 36 and 37; when I got near, I delayed my operations and went up to 36, finding there would be no fraction, or at least an insignificant one of inches.

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I took my time, and in the meantime the owner of 36 became very uneasy, and White also. I set in a stake down in the hollow until I saw how much fraction there was. I found only a few inches. I was very tedious with this portion of the work, and the man who was with me seemed to have quite a difficulty in fixing the stake. Then I went down with the remark that I would do that myself. I had made it a rule never to tell anyone whether there was a fraction until it was marked on the post.

White came up to me. He had a long way to go down the creek, he said—and he did not want to wait any longer than was necessary. Well, I said, I can't tell you just yet exactly how much of a fraction it will be—but something about three inches. That is how Jim comes to be known now as 'Three Inch White.'

MANY HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Bonanza and El Dorado creeks afford between them 278 claims; the several affluences will yield as many more, and all of these claims are good. I have no hesitation in saying that about a hundred of those on Bonanza will yield upwards of \$30,000,000. Claim 30 below, on El Dorado, will yield a million in itself, and ten others will yield from a hundred thousand dollars up. These two creeks will, I am quite confident, turn out from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and I can safely say that there is no other region in the world of the same extent that has afforded in the same length of time so many homestakes—fortunes enabling the owners to go home and enjoy the remainder of their days—considering that the work has had to be done with very limited facilities, the scarcity of provisions and of labor, and that the crudest appliances only are as yet available. When I tell you that to properly work each claim ten or twelve men are required, and only 200 were available that season, it will give you an idea of the difficulties which had to be contended with.

On Bear creek, about seven or eight miles above that, good claims have been found, and on Gold Bottom, Hunker, Last Chance and Cripple creeks. On Gold Bottom as high as \$15 to the pan has been taken, and on Hunker creek the same, and although we cannot say that they are as rich as El Dorado or Bonanza, they are richer than any other creeks known in that country. Then, 35 miles higher up the Klondyke, Too-Much-Gold creek was found. It obtained its name from the fact that the Indians who discovered it, saw mica glistening at the bottom, and, thinking it was gold, said there was "too much gold—more gold than gravel."

A fact I am now going to state to you, and one that is easily demonstrated, is that from Telegraph creek northward to the boundary line, we have in the Dominion and in this province an area of from 550 to 600 miles in length and from 100 to 150 miles in width, over the whole of which rich prospects have been found. We must have from 90,000 to 100,000 square miles, which, with proper care, judicious handling, and better facilities for the transportation of food and utensils, will be the largest, as it is the richest, gold field the world has ever known.

You, Mr. Chairman, may wish to extend that down to the boundary line—but that, of course, I leave to you.

Stewart and Pelley, in the gold-bearing zone, also give promising indications. Everywhere good pay has been found on the bars, and there is no reason why when good pay is obtained on the bars the results should not be richer in the creeks. The Klondyke was prospected for forty miles up in 1887 without anything being found, and again in 1893 with a similar lack of result, but the difference is seen when the right course is taken, and this was led up to by Robert Henderson. This man is a born prospector, and you could not persuade him to stay on even the richest claim on Bonanza. He started up in a small boat to spend this summer and winter on Stewart river, prospecting. That is the stuff the true prospector is made of, and I am proud to say that he is a Canadian. (Applause.)

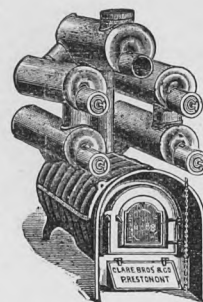
NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Regarding the surface of the country and the difficulties of prospecting: Passing down the river in a boat one sees a succession of trees, ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen inches in diameter, and he naturally comes to the conclusion that it is a well timbered country. And so it is, along the margin of the river. But let him land, and go inland and he will find the ground covered with what is locally known as nigger grass. This is a coarse grass which each year is killed and falls, tangling in such a way as to make pedestrian progress all but impossible, tripping one up every few feet. It is, as might be imagined, a most difficult thing to walk through this grass, great areas of which are found all through the district. And where these areas are found the miners avoid them as they would the plague.

For the rest of the country the rocks are covered by from one foot to two of moss—and underneath, the everlasting ice. On this, a scrubby growth of trees is found, extending up the mountains. It is this which appears to those passing down the river in boats to be a continuation of the good timber seen along the banks. Timber that is fit for anything is scarce, and we should husband it carefully. Our timber has built Circle City. Our timber has served all the purposes of the Upper Yukon country. A large amount of timber is required, and what we have we should keep for our own use, particularly as the ground has to be burned to be worked.

Above the timber line you come to the bare rocks—the crests bare save where clothed with a growth of lichen, on which the cariboo feed. There is no timber in the way here—no moss and no brush. The miners in travelling consequently keep as much as possible to the top of a ridge.

Prospecting necessarily has to be reserved for the winter. First the moss has to be cleared away, and then the much—or decayed rubbish and vegetable matter. The fire is applied to burn down to bedrock. The frost in the ground gives way before the fire, ten, twelve or perhaps sixteen inches in a day. The next day the fire has to be again applied, and so the work proceeds until the bedrock is reached. It may be twenty feet or so below the surface, in which case it is usually reached in about twenty days. Through this trees are found in every position, as they have fallen and been preserved as sound as ever in the everlasting ice. Having burned down to the bedrock and



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found the paystreak, you start drifting.

If you have a depth of twenty feet you may be able to go down two feet and no further, and must put down another drift. Very few people have the good fortune to succeed with one shaft; prospecting holes as many as twenty or thirty must be dug until you cut the whole valley across before you find pay. The next man may strike it at the first hole.

To give you an instance. One man put down eleven holes, and didn't find anything, and yet other men had confidence enough in the calim to pay \$2,500 for a half interest in it, knowing that the owner had put in eleven holes and found nothing, a fact which will go to prove the character of the country.

After you have worked until April or May the water begins to run, and the trouble is that the water accumulates and you cannot work, as it puts out the fires which have been used to thaw out and soften the ground. Then the timber is prepared and the sluice boxes put in.

THE UPS AND DOWNS.

In one clean-up eighty pounds avoirdupois of gold was taken out, or a total value of about \$16,000. When you consider that the securing of this amount took the united labor of six men for three months, you can understand that there is considerable cost connected with the operation.

One man, who owns a claim on El orado and one on Bonanza, has sold out, so it is said, for a million dollars; he went into the country a poor man with the intention of raising sufficient money to pay off the mortgage on his place. He has, I believe, not only done so, but paid off those of all his neighbors.

Although these creeks are rich, and, as I have told you, more men have made home-stakes than anywhere else in the world, I do not wish you to look only on the bright side of the picture. An American from Seattle came in June, 1896, to the Forty Mile with his wife with the intention of bettering his condition. They went out again last July with \$52,000. I was well acquainted with this man, a very decent, intelligent man. He told me one day that if he could remain in this country from three to five years and go out with \$5,000 he would consider himself in luck. He has gone out with \$52,000, and after the prospecting he has done, a little in the middle and at one end of the claim, he believes that he has \$500,000 there.

On the other hand, however, a Scotchman named Marks has been in there for eleven years. I have known him well, and once last fall, when he was sick, I asked him how long he had been mining. His reply was forty-two years—in all parts of the world, except Australia. In reply to the question as to whether he had ever made his stake, he told me he had never yet made more than a living, and very often that was a scanty one. This, of course, is the opposite extreme. I could quote scores of cases similar to that, so that I would not have you look too much on the bright side.

There are men in that country who are poor, and who will remain so. It has not been their "luck," as they call it, to strike it rich. But I may say that that country offers to men of great fortitude and some intelligence and steadiness an opportunity to make more money in a given time than they possibly could anywhere else. You have, of course, a good deal to contend

with; your patience will be sorely tried, for the conditions are so unique that they have surprised many who have gone in, and they have left in disgust.

BOATS FOR THE MACKENZIE.

Edmonton Bulletin, Oct. 25: The Mackenzie Steam Navigation company, head offices in Winnipeg, but capitalized in St. Paul, will put a through connection of three steamers on the waters of the Mackenzie in time for next season's trade. The boat for the Upper Athabasca will be a stern wheeler, that for the Lower Athabasca may be a stern or side wheeler, and that for the Mackenzie will be a twin screw propeller. All three will be steel framed and be driven by the best machinery obtainable. The hulls of all three will be put together at the Landing. Those of the boats for the Lower Athabasca and the Mackenzie will be run down the rapids light, the machinery being taken on scows. The boat for the Upper Athabasca will be completed at the Landing. The Mackenzie river boat will be constructed with special care for the work which she has to do. It is expected she will come up from Peel river to Fort Smith 1,200 miles, in eight to ten days. Possibly a small steamer will be taken down in a knock down condition for use on the Yukon part of the route. The material for the steamers will be brought to the Landing in February and it is expected all three will be ready to take through travel as soon as the ice is out of Great Slave Lake. They will make a specialty of towing row boats, carrying parties bound for the Yukon. G. T. Leitch, of Park River, Minnesota, who came in on Oct. 14th, visited the Landing and went out on Friday's train, is the engineering expert of the company, who came to look over the ground. He found everything favorable and will so report to his principals. There is no doubt of the steamers being on as above stated. If this is done the Edmonton water route to Dawson City will simply knock out all other routes for speed and cheapness.

ONTARIO VS. ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS.

I am indebted to Fraser & Chalmers for the following report, which was printed in the Mining Journal March 7th, 1896.—

"One of the best indications as to the kind of management of a mill is the amount of lost time in running. Good records in this respect can only be obtained with good machinery and good management. The following figures, extracted from the last annual reports of the Alaska Mexican Mining Co., speak for themselves as to both these essentials: The mill is of 60 stamps, with five vanners, supplied by Fraser & Chalmers. Number of stamps, 60; weight, 1,020 lbs. Drops per minute, 97; height of drop, 7½ to 8½ inches. Total tons crushed, 79,439, of 2,000 lbs. Tons of concentrates produced, 1,597. Total time lost in twelve months, 5 days, 12 hours. Of this, time taken for clean-ups, 2 days, 12 hours; actual time lost from other causes, 3 days, 4 hours.

"The duty of each stamp, 3.68 tons per 24 hours of running time, the ore being hard quartz, and the screen 40 mesh.

"The total cost of milling, inclusive of chlorination of sulphurets, was 45 cents per ton of 2,000 lbs. This cost includes

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(Calculated on a 4 per cent standard) and all other liabilities	
Undivided surplus on 4 per cent Standard	43,277,179
Outstanding Assurance	
New Assurance Written	127,694,084
Amount Declined	21,678,467
Instalment Policies stated at their commuted value.	

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every pound of material, of every description, used in the mill during the year, and all costs of repairs and removals of machinery. The mill was operated 207 days by water power and 152 days by steam power. The avoidable loss of time is equivalent to only 6 1-3 hours per month. What is still more remarkable in this record is the fact that it includes the necessary time for several changes from water to steam power, or vice versa."

It will be seen from the above that each stamp having a capacity of 3.68 tons per 24 hours is equivalent to an earning capacity (calculating the average value of the Alaska ore to be about \$4 per ton) of \$14.72 every 24 hours, taking out 45 cts. per ton for treatment, would leave the net earning capacity of each stamp as \$13.06.

Now, I want your readers to bear in mind, (1) that the ore treated by this mill was hard quartz, carrying about the same amount of concentrates as does the ores of Western Ontario; (2) that whatever the difference between the two countries in the cost of mining, we can surely treat the products of Western Ontario as cheaply as does the above company. Therefore, I will make a few comparisons touching upon the treatment only, and leaving the matter of mining to be paid out of what we have left, and we will see which country would stand the most extravagant cost of running. I will not say that the Sultana mine, or the Mikado, or the Scramble, can equal the efficiency attained by the above company, but I will place the above company's machinery and requirements on the forty-foot vein of the Sultana mine, or the seven-foot vein of the Mikado, the five-foot vein of the Foley, or the forty-foot vein of the Scramble, and with their values let us see what we would pay for mining in Western Ontario and still have a magnificent profit. Let it be understood that this comparison is made in due respect to the management of our Ontario mines, but the above machinery and management has been attained by years of experience in the business, as well as the locality in which the mine is located, and for our mines to reach this high standard, their management will require the same experience in the business, and in this particular locality. Now, to recapitulate, the Alaska-Mexican treated each 24 hours 3.68 tons at 45 cents per ton, which would stand as follows:—

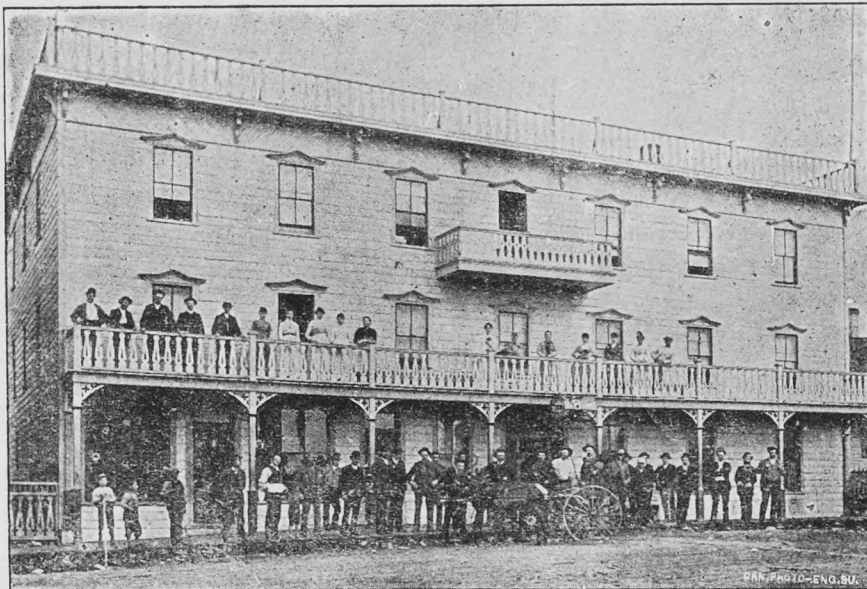
Name	Amt.	Total Value	Cost of Treatment	Net earning capacity of each stamp every 24 hrs.
Alaska	3.68	\$14.72	\$1.66	\$13.06
Sultana	3.68	73.60	1.66	71.94
Mikado	3.68	73.60	1.66	71.94
Foley	3.68	49.68	1.66	48.02
Scramble . . .	*3.68	44.16	1.66	43.50
Scramble . . .	**3.68	235.52	1.66	233.86

* Lowest. ** Highest.

We might go on and name many more that would compare as favorably as the few we have named, but it is needless to do so, as this fully demonstrates the advantage Western Ontario has in the matter of gold values. I consider it the height of folly for any person to scoff at the probabilities of Western Ontario equalling the above record, to do so is an admission of our stupidity and incompetency. There is absolutely no limit to the possibilities that may be attained with good business management and good machinery when applied to the wonderful

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deposits of Western Ontario. What grounds have I for making this statement? Let us see. The Sultana mine, brought to its present state of development almost wholly without capital, for which her owner has refused a fabulous offer. The Regina mine, another (so called) exception, is proving herself to be very rich. The Mikado, that has taken

out over \$60,000 and is not yet down over 200 feet. The Scramble mine, with a wonderful vein crossing diagonally the 160 acres belonging to this property, in many places as conspicuous as a street, and from 25 to 40 feet wide, giving an average value of \$64 per ton. I could go on and name over a hundred properties, if not equally as good, certainly their

surface indications are better than some of the above-named mines. The wide expanse of country over which these properties are scattered, and all carrying about the same values, is really astounding. For one to make an estimate of the production of gold bullion to be produced by this country ten years hence would be a stupendous guess, to say the least. Why are we begging for capital to develop the unbounded wealth of this country? Why does not capital rush into this country and fairly flood us? These are questions that are puzzling every one of us. Can it be that we have been too selfish in giving out information concerning these wonderful deposits? Surely, if capital knew the facts as we know them, no property need lie vacant while the owner fairly starves out an existence. There are but two things that need to be known—and when I say known I do not mean to believe a thing, for knowing it is far better and quite a different thing from believing—but satisfy capital and let her know that the ore is free milling, and that its value is running at considerably more than \$10 per ton, and, in many instances, reaching from \$20 to \$100 per ton on the plates. When this is positively known, the country will move forward by leaps and bounds.

N. C. WESTERFIELD.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The S. S. Premier came in from the lake on Saturday, bringing in about six millions of whitefish eggs for the Dominion hatchery. The fish stopped spawning on the 27th. The time occupied in spawning at the Little Saskatchewan covered about 7 days. An attempt was made to take eggs at Swampy Island, but on account of bad weather and heavy storms the nets could not be lifted for three days, and when lifted the fish had spawned out. There are now in the hatchery 320 jars of very fine eggs.

A few days ago, as Thomas Bunn, of Mapleton, was tearing off some shingles from the roof of his house, he came across the following writing on a board near the peak of the roof:—"October 31, 1863. Finished shingling to-day. People are crossing the river on the ice." Notwithstanding the 34 years' service which the shingles had rendered, most of them were in a good state of preservation, although a few of them had yielded to the wear and tear of the weather. They were made of white cedar, and were all sawn by hand. With regard to the latter part of the inscription, in this year of 1897 people have not yet begun to think of crossing the river on the ice.—Selkirk Record.

While the spring will witness an enormous rush from Canada and the United States to the Yukon gold fields, recent immigrants from the Old Country have remarked that England will furnish a large contingent herself. Not merely are companies being formed in London and elsewhere, but the rank and file of the working men have been greatly worked up over the wonderful stories of success which have reached them and are determined to make the essay on their own account, by selling out their little homes and starting with a year's outfit and provisions. Those who will likely be influenced in the spring to try their fortunes are to be numbered by the thousands, in addition to the ordinary immigrants who may be expected as the result of steady work on the part of Lord Strathcona and

his agents scattered throughout the United Kingdom. The immigration agents regard as a hopeful sign, for, whether the gold be discovered or not, there is little doubt that the population of Canada will be materially augmented during the next few years by the inrush from all parts of the world of men, many of whom will permanently settle upon our free lands in the west.

Commissioner McCreary, of the immigration department, has received word from Mr. Bricker, who was one of the delegates from Kansas to this province. Mr. Bricker has sold his farm for \$5,000, half of what he paid for it, and is now disposing of his town property, after which he will leave for Manitoba. Mr. Bricker is said to be worth \$100,000. Mr. McCreary said that he was receiving many letters daily from people in Kansas and adjoining states, anxious to sell out and start at once, but he does not think it is the proper time of the year to start farming in the Canadian Northwest, and has not said the word.

NORTHERN MANITOBA.

Mr. Chas. Vokes, inspector of lands for the Manitoba government, has recently returned from an examination of the northern part of what is broadly known as the Dauphin district. He states that the government wagon road now being constructed to connect the new town of Winnipegosis with the Swan River country, which crosses the northern end of the densely wooded Duck mountains, is being pushed rapidly ahead and will probably be completed before snow flies. Mr. Vokes has in his official capacity explored a good deal of the Swan River country, as well as much of the Duck mountains to the south and the heavily wooded country bordering the Porcupine Hills, which lie northwestward. Southeast of the Swan river, which empties into Swan lake, is a large tract of open prairie, the soil of which is a sandy loam and of the best for wheat raising purposes. The climate in the valley as far as could be judged was even milder than in the Dauphin district, or on the prairies. Northeast of the Swan river is a large stretch of partially wooded country which would be admirably adapted to mixed farming, while further north the timber gets heavier and thicker until the Porcupine Hills are reached. Surrounding Swan lake are large tracts of lower land where untold quantities of native hay grow, and which must prove a splendid locality for stock-raising. The immigration to this country will be extensive since the railroad now reaches within about 75 miles of it, and a connecting road is being made. Within a few years the Dauphin road will be extended and Swan river will be as rich a country as the present Lake Dauphin.

THE HIRSCH COLONY.

Mr. Isaac Mendels, vice-president of the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent society, recently returned to Montreal from a visit on business to the society's colony at Hirsch, Northwest Territories. Mr. Mendels reports most favorably of the condition of the colonists. He has, by order of the Jewish Colonization Association of Paris, purchased a threshing machine for the colony, which has been used this autumn by the Jewish settlers and the Christian farmers in the locality—the next nearest machine being stationed 20 miles distant. The full report of Mr.

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Mendels' visit will be presented to the society at the next annual meeting. One important statement contained therein is that from the official records at Alameda, 20 miles east of the colony, 150,000 bushels of grain has already been delivered there this season from the colony and the neighboring farmers, the price realized for the wheat being 73c. and 74c. per bushel at the elevator, and that cattle have been sold during the year to the value of \$17,000.

MINING NOTES.

Although September was a shorter working month, the Rand output for the period showed a substantial advance upon that for August. The total output is returned at 262,150 ozs., which compares with 259,603 ozs. for August. It is, moreover, nearly 60,000 ozs. ahead of the return for September, 1896—a very notable instance of the vitality of the Rand gold-mining industry, despite the drawbacks under which it labors. At the present rate of progression the total output for 1897 will very largely exceed that for 1896, for the latter total was 2,281,000 ozs., and for nine months of 1897 nearly 2,153,000 ozs. have been recorded. Amongst the companies which have reported increased crushings for September may be mentioned the Balmoral with 2,278 ozs., against 776 ozs.; the Crown Deep, 72,967 ozs. against 5,496 ozs.; the New Primrose, 10,638 ozs., against 9,808 ozs.; the Robinson, 19,194 ozs., against 17,834 ozs.; and the Transvaal Gold, 7,207 ozs., against 3,333 ozs. Profits of the various producing companies show, on the average, a substantial increase for the month, especially those of the Transvaal Gold Mining Company.—Colonies and India.

The Lac du Bonnet Prospecting, Mining and Manufacturing Company is applying for a Manitoba charter of incorporation for the purpose of acquiring, developing and disposing of mineral claims, and of manufacturing from crude minerals or clays their products of economic value, and other cognate undertakings. Winnipeg is to be the chief place of business, and the capital stock proposed is \$480,000 in one dollar shares. The applicants are Dr. J. S. Gray, J. McDiarmid, contractor; H. Byrnes, A. N. McPherson, barrister; and R. R. Scott, fruiterer, all of Winnipeg. In connection with the formation of this company it may be explained that they are interested already in some claims containing very promising deposits of emery. This is a mineral of great value, and the indications are that it is likely some day to form the basis of important industries in Manitoba.

The first brick from the Hammond Reef mine, in the Sawbill district, was sent east on November 5. It weighed about five pounds, and was the product of 259 tons of ore in a mill run of 304 hours. Considering the enormous size of the deposit from which this ore is obtained, the value shown by this first mill run is considered very satisfactory.

Mr. W. M. Boyd, of Rossland, has been investigating the Wabigoon mines. He says: "When I started from Rossland, I expected to return with an unfavorable report, but instead I am taking back 150 pounds of rock from twenty-five different locations, which, in my opinion, surpasses anything found in the British Columbia district within an area of twenty square miles. I shall earnestly urge the directors to purchase and develop, not

only one, but several of the claims upon which we have options."

It is rumored that a very great number of farms will be worked in the new township of Zealand, recently surveyed close to Wabigoon. Those who have been over the district consider that north of the town lies a large tract of farming land, easy to clear, and with exceptionally rich and valuable soil. Already entries have been made for homesteads in this township, and from what is said it seems probable that it will not be long before we have a prosperous farming community close at hand.—Wabigoon Star.

The Wabigoon Star reprints a long article on the "Gold Fields of Western Ontario" that recently appeared in an influential journal published in Manchester, England. The article is appreciative of the rich promise of our gold fields, and gives a very satisfactory review of the work that has been done and the results attained. The English papers of every class are paying a great deal more attention than formerly to Canadian interests, and this notice of the Ontario gold fields is only one of many that have recently demonstrated the fact that the English reading public want information about Canada.

A Tacoma dispatch of October 16th contains the following:—"John Spurgeon and Robert Hennig, of Cincinnati, bring news that they have discovered another Klondike on the east side of the mountains about opposite the Klondike region. In two months this summer they say they took out \$10,000 each, starting out then because provisions were running low. They spent two years in that country, finding more or less gold, until last winter, when an Indian told them of an old river bottom where gold was plentiful. They went there in June and found the Indian's story true."

Messrs. Allan, the shipowners, have issued an attractive pamphlet to advertise the mineral resources of Canada, with special reference to the Yukon.

Iron prospects in the hard ore districts of Minnesota are looking up.

Reports from the Randolph, in the Seine River district, continue to be very favorable. The results of a recent examination are said to have shown an average assay of \$19.87 per ton of free milling, with \$4.80 in the concentrates. It is rumored that a mill has been ordered for the property, though the secretary denies the report.

The Argentite Mining and Reduction Company, who are operating the East End Silver Mountain mine, near Port Arthur, are erecting a mill on their property. It is a double stamp Gates-Tremaine mill, with a capacity of 15 tons a day. The company will at once begin reduction of the large quantity of ore now on the dumps and which was abandoned by the old company as unprofitable under their expensive system of operation.

The Badger mine, Port Arthur, is being got ready for shipment of ore; and operations are expected to commence at once on the Rabbit Mountain mine also. Altogether, the silver district is looking up. Three mines are now being worked, and there is a probability of another starting shortly.

Mr. Thos. Turnbull, C. E., who spent all the summer exploring the proposed route for the Ontario and Rainy River railway, states that he has received orders from the company to suspend all work

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NOTICE

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Part or complete PLANS or TRACINGS of any part of the Lake of the Woods, Seine River and Manitou Districts can be had as well as information with reference to same by applying to

HEAD & DRUMMOND,

Seovil Block,
North of Drewry's Hotel, RAT PORTAGE.

until the spring. Mr. Turnbull states that there is no obstacle of any account along the route after the height of land is once passed. He ran a few trial lines to find the best means of crossing this ridge, and had little difficulty in locating an easy route. The rest of the line would be an easy and inexpensive one to construct, and Mr. Turnbull's report will be a favorable one, and it is hoped will lead to the renewal of operations early in the spring.

The Hon. Geo. E. Foster, ex-Minister of Finance, spent a few days in Rat Portage in the early part of the month, and a representative of the Colonist enjoyed the opportunity of hearing his views on local mining matters in which he is personally interested. As is well-known, the district has the benefit of Mr. Foster's friendly interest in its progress, and it will be welcome news to all interested in the progress of mining to learn that in his opinion a direct grant of \$6,400 a mile will be made during the next session of parliament to the Ontario & Rainy River railway. As will be seen in our description elsewhere in these pages of the new reduction works at Keewatin, Mr. Foster is the president of the company that is carrying on this important enterprise; and, besides this, he has other interests in the district, notably a share in the Preston Gold Mining Company, who are the lucky owners of the phenomenally rich Olive mine, concerning which also reference will be found elsewhere in these pages.

The new ten-stamp mill on the Sawbill mine has been giving good accounts of itself. Although the mill has been running so short a time, it had previously to the 13th inst. already produced 366 ozs. of gold from 400 tons of ore, and it is now kept running night and day with a daily capacity, it is said, of fully 25 tons. As regards development on this property, the main shaft is now down 215 feet, and 700 feet of drifting has been done on two levels. The annual meeting of this company will be held at Hamilton on December 9th, and the report of the directors should be interesting reading.

One of the most important events in the progress of mining in the Lake of the Woods district occurred on the 8th inst., when the new 30-stamp mill at the Sultana mine was started to work. The mill is equipped with the most modern patterns of machinery, and as the development work done in the mine is sufficient to keep the whole outfit running to its full capacity day and night for 2 years, and the ore is said to be averaging nearly \$20 to the ton in bullion the output for the district will be very materially increased and the next annual report of the Bureau of Mines will show that Ontario is rapidly becoming a large contributor to the gold production of the world. A representative of the Colonist was in Rat Portage last week, with the object of going out to the Sultana to take views of the new mill, and furnish its readers with a full description of the mine, but at this time of the year, when navigation is just closing, travel on the lake is more difficult than at any other time, and our representative was consequently forced to postpone his visit to the mine to another occasion, when we hope to have the opportunity of securing a good set of views

of this the greatest bullion producer in the whole Lake of the Woods district.

The big coffer-dam being built by Mr. Burley Smith in Bald Indian bay, for the purpose, it is said, of tapping the Sultana vein under the waters of the lake, is a very interesting piece of engineering work which we hope to describe in detail in a future issue, with the help of photographic reproductions. The dam is 40 feet square and the walls are very massively constructed. Inside the dam a steel tube will be constructed, which will form the lining of a shaft, and as the rock is taken

out in the work of sinking through the bed of the lake it will be dumped into the interior of the coffer-dam, thus forming an artificial island.

PROSPERITY WITH A BIG P.

Mr. Geo. H. Ham, of the C. P. R. literary bureau, on his return to Montreal from a three months' tour of the West, speaks enthusiastically of the prosperous conditions now existing in Manitoba and the Territories.

"They are spelling prosperity with a big P out there now," he remarked to a

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Star reporter, "and everybody, except the constitutional kicker, seems happy and contented, and even more hopeful than the optimistic westerner usually is."

Mr. Ham says a great deal of development work has been done in the gold fields of the Lake of the Woods and Seine river, and the Sawbill country looks as if it were going to be a great producer very shortly. In Manitoba, the crops have been excellent and the prices good. A larger area than ever is being prepared for next year's crop; the farmers are erecting new houses, and not a few of them have money to loan, if not to burn.

"In the locality of Griswold, for instance," continued Mr. Ham, "the returns from a group of seven farmers who are neighbors will give an idea of how some settlers are prospering. W. J. Young raised 11,000 bushels of No. 1 hard from 450 acres; Mr. J. Good got 8,200 bushels of the same quality from 390 acres; Allan Young threshed 10,000 bushels of the same No. 1 hard from 500 acres; Samuel Hanna raised 12,000 bushels; Thomas Ingham derived 5,000 bushels from 250 acres; G. A. Trumporn got 5,700 bushels from 220 acres, and George Michie's return from 135 acres was 3,580 bushels. The prices realized for what they sold were from 78c. to 81c. (although that was not the highest figures paid this year), and besides this they each harvested large crops of oats and other grain."

In the newer districts and in the Territories, especially around Indian Head, the crops were magnificent, but in British Columbia there are remarkable evidences of the great strides the country is making. The building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway is giving a new market to the settlers as far east as Manitoba, and the opening up of East Kootenay will greatly enlarge it. In West Kootenay, the growth of Nelson, Kaslo, Sandon, Revelstoke, Trail and Rossland is surprising, although the latter is suffering a temporary depression from being a little over-boomed at the start.

THE KOOTENAY COAL FIELDS.

One of the most important consequences of the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway will be the opening up of the vast coal deposits in Southwest Kootenay. These deposits are said to be the largest and most valuable in the whole known world, with the single exception of the Pennsylvania coal fields. They extend from the Crow's Nest Pass right down the Elk river and cover an area of not less than 144 square miles. They were examined by Dr. Selwyn, late director of the Geological Survey of Canada, who made the calculation that there are 49,952,000 tons per square mile—practically inexhaustible. These immense coal deposits are at about the same altitude as the Canmore and Banff coalfields in Alberta, namely, between four and five thousand feet. The first great series of seams number no less than twenty, all of which are plainly seen, one above the other, outcropping along gulches and ridges right up to the summits. Of these seams, fourteen are cannel coal, of immense importance on account of its coking qualities, to the smelting industry, upon which the success of mining in British Columbia so much depends. These seams vary in thickness from 15 to 30 feet, but they are all very thick wherever they have been seen.

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WM. BEARISTO

It is to operate in this wonderful coal field that the Kootenay Coal Company has been formed, with Lieut.-Col. Baker, Minister of Mines in British Columbia, as president; Senator Cox, of Toronto, as vice-president; E. Hanson, Montreal, as treasurer, and J. A. Gemmell, Ottawa, secretary.

The company owns something less than 200,000 out of 250,000 acres of coal lands which were granted by the B. C. government to the promoters of the B. C. Southern railway charter, which was sold to the C. P. R. Co., together with eight square miles of the coal lands. Under the terms of the arrangement between the Dominion government and the C. P. R. for the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, 50,000 acres of the coal lands then held by the B. C. Southern promoters, were made over to the government for the benefit of the people, leaving the promoters with something less than 200,000 acres, which are now the property of the Kootenay Coal Co. The company's lands have not yet been allotted to them, the arrangement being that the Dominion government shall have the first selection after the grant has been fully surveyed and located. The company, however, own a freehold of 10,000 acres which was acquired some years ago by purchase from the provincial government, and it is at some point on this grant that the initial operations will be made.

Robert Jaffray, who is largely interested in the company, recently visited the coal fields, and on his return made the following statements, in an interview:—"It is our intention to have our mining operations so far advanced that by the time the Crow's Nest railway is completed we will be in readiness to supply coal in unlimited quantities. The price to be charged will depend on the distance the coal will have to be shipped. The Dominion government has limited us to a maximum charge of \$2 a ton at the pit mouth. To that sum the freight charge will have to be added. We have arranged a maximum rate with the railway company, and while I am not at liberty to state what it is, can assure the public that it is low enough to ensure a supply of coal at a price that no one can reasonably grumble at. Regarding the eight square miles of coal lands owned by the C. P. R., I may say I do not think they will be likely to open mines in competition with us for the supply of the market. If they mine for their own use it is all they will likely do, and probably not even that. They can be supplied from pits operated in a large way as cheaply or more so than if they opened their own veins."

The development of these mines is, no

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IS CURABLE!

To those who are frequent or occasional martyrs to this painful complaint, this may appear an exaggerated statement, but it is true, nevertheless. When next you are racked with pains in the joints, and the hinges of your body are rusty, go to your druggist and ask for a bottle of

Dr. King's Lightning Cure for Rheumatism

Take it according to directions and in a few days throw aside your stick—A Cured Man.

HERE IS A LETTER,

Received a few days ago from Mr. Babb, who is well known to residents of Sidney, Man. Read what he has to say about the virtues of Dr. King's Lightning Cure.



Dear Sirs:

Having been a sufferer from rheumatism for a number of years, being so bad at times that I would have to take to my bed for weeks, I heard of Dr. King's Lightning Cure and I decided to try it. After taking the first bottle I found that it was doing me some good. I kept on until I had taken three bottles. I consider that it has cured me when all other remedies have failed. I would recommend it to all suffering from the same complaint.

I remain, Yours Respectfully,

E. R. BABB.

This testimonial is not from a distant country, but from a man whose residence is in the district in which this magazine circulates, and Mr. Babb will be pleased to correspond with anyone desirous of further authenticating the facts. What this medicine has done for him it will do for anyone afflicted with rheumatism. If you are a sufferer, try it and be convinced. Price \$1.00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists or

THE ARABIAN MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont.
Western Agency—Carberry, Man.

THE *Very Best* THING for a YOUNG MAN or WOMAN to do this winter is to take a Business and Shorthand course of instruction at the

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where they will receive a **PRACTICAL TRAINING** that will prove the **BEST INVESTMENT** they ever made

IT PAYS TO . . .

for Educate Business

Circulars and announcement free to any address

G. W. DONALD, Secretary.

P.S.—We issue a splendid Office Diary free to our friends and patrons—If you are overlooked, send and you'll receive a copy after the 15th Dec.

doubt, of more consequence to British Columbia than to the territory lying east of the Rockies, but even as far east as Manitoba present prices may be favorably affected by this immense supply limited to \$2 at the pit mouth.

SILVER ISLET.

Mr. Blue's story of Silver Islet, as published in the sixth annual report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, will be read with interest and profit. His summary of the situation evolved there is particularly instructive:—

If there is a moral or a practical lesson in the story of Silver Islet it should have value for all time. I will just recall a few facts, the knowledge of which may be useful to men who are prompted to put money into mining enterprises. The properties purchased from the Montreal Mining Company by the Sibley syndicate consisted of eighteen locations, embracing over 100,000 acres of mineral lands. The selling price to the syndicate was \$225,000, and in less than three years one of the eighteen locations was sold for \$150,000, and little Silver Islet produced

enough silver to pay off the whole purchase price, two dividends aggregating \$262,666, and nearly \$500,000 besides for development and improvement of the property. Then a company within a company was organized, capitalized at \$6,000,000, and in the first two years of its existence the shareholders were paid two dividends of \$180,000 each, or a total of \$360,000, and every dollar of the stock was fictitious. How much more was paid in dividends, if any, I do not know, for some of the annual reports cannot be found. Then the company with \$6,000,000 stock was wiped out and one of \$1,000,000 formed in its stead, but into which not a dollar of money was put as far as I can make out; only it shouldered a mortgage of \$400,000, left as a legacy by the old company, which covered Silver Islet and 100,000 acres of mineral lands besides. Then came one year of plenty, which yielded about three-quarters of a million dollars, followed by seven years of famine, and finally the sale of the mine and all the lands under foreclosure of a mortgage. The mine had yielded in all, from first to last, \$3,500,000, and this was the end of it. Thomas Macfarlane, in 1879, had uttered a note of warning against the practice of picking the eyes out a mine.

"The product of a mine, like that of a farm," he said, "cannot be forced beyond certain proper limits without bad consequences. Let reserves accumulate in our mines as the 'rests' formerly did in our financial institutions, and mining will become as profitable as banking, if not more so." In European countries mines are worked on a plan to secure continuity of operations and permanency of the mining industry. In the new world, as has well been observed by the first director of the United States Geological Survey, Mr. Clarence King, the effort often is to get out the largest amount of bullion in the shortest time possible. "The number of precious-metal mines in this country," he wrote in 1885, "which have continued to be productive during a period of ten years is very limited, and the life of many of the most famous and successful ones have been far shorter. Indeed, a bonanza which has required two or three years to exhaust is a rarity." The practical lesson may be found, I think, in these facts; and if you are putting money into silver mines or gold mines, or mines of any sort, pray don't try to become millionaires in a year, or two or three. Leave something in the earth for the generations coming after us, for the earth and its people must live on.

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Rooms en Suite with
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RATES:

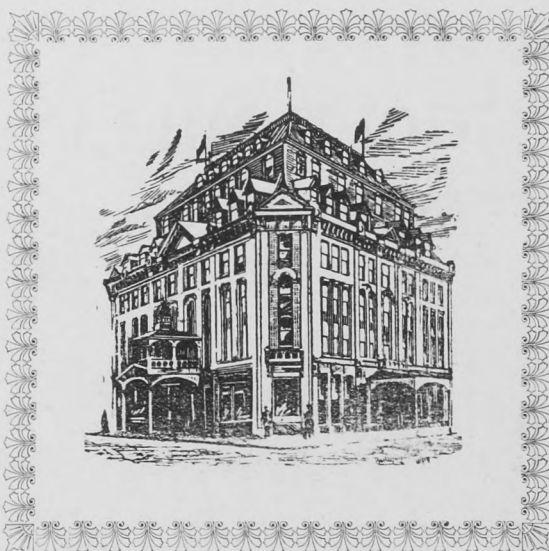
\$2.00, \$2.50 AND \$3.00 PER DAY.

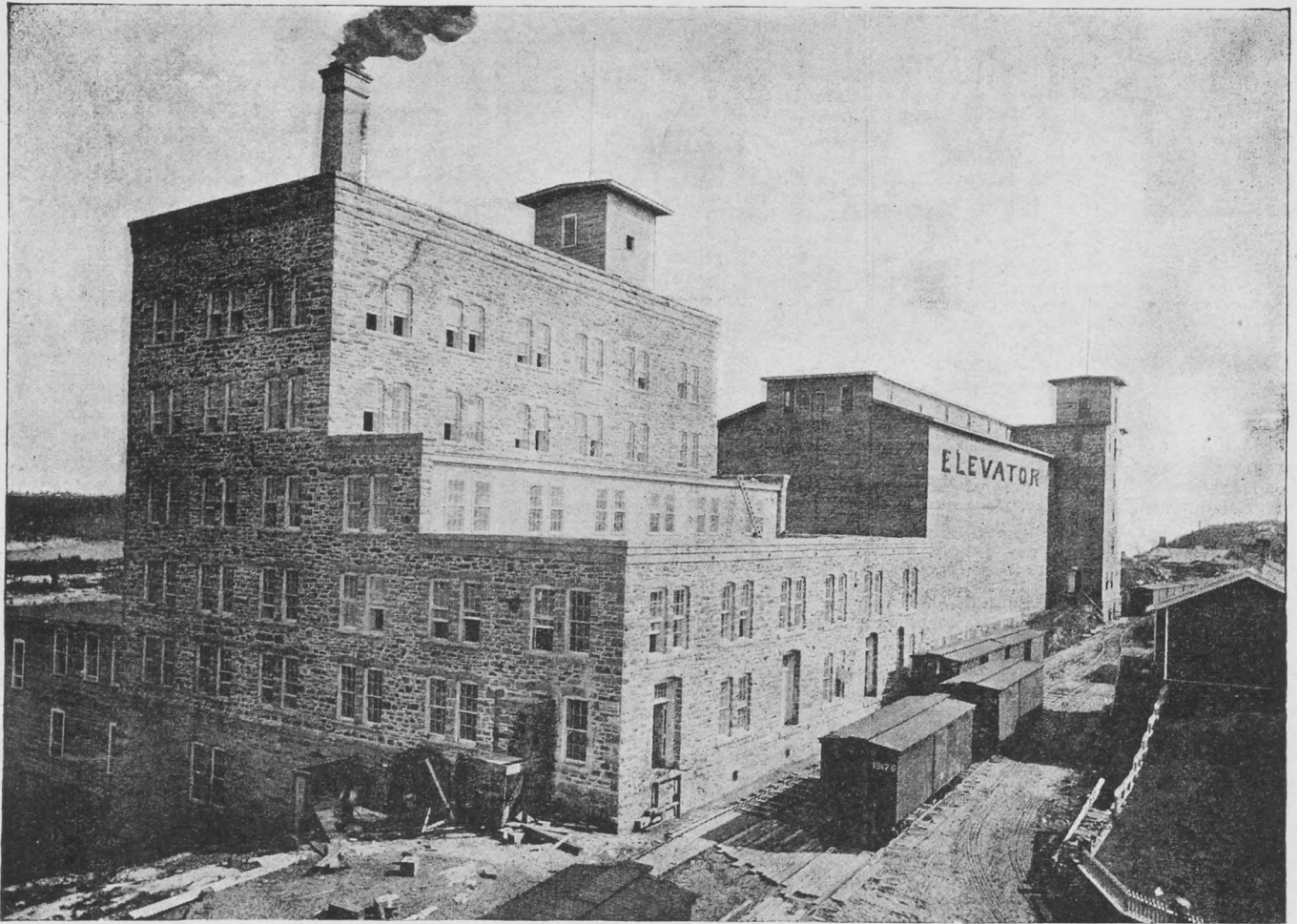
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Is first-class in every respect. Is moderate in its prices. Is specially adapted to please the commercial trade. Is in the centre of the wholesale and retail district. Is in direct communication with all parts of the city by car lines. Is but five minutes ride from railway depots. Is in possession of a perfect system of steam heating. Is supplied with the purest spring water from flowing well on the premises.

We have recently made large additions to and alterations in the Leland, and feel that we can please the most exacting. Special rates will be made for families and large parties according to accommodation and length of time contracted for.

W. D. DOUGLAS, Prop.





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Run by the same water power as that to be used by the new Reduction Works.

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GOLD ORES

In Lots of Any Size.

The Laboratory

of the Company solicits Custom Work in

ANALYSIS * ASSAYING * TESTING

of Ores, Mattes and Mineral Products.
REDUCTION WORKS AT KEEWATIN, ONTARIO.

Transfers under Torrens System Filed in the Winnipeg Land Titles Office during Oct.

SUBDIVISION LOT NOS.	BLK.	LOT NO. D. G. S.	PARISH.	NO. OF PLAN	FROM	TO	Consider- ation.
85 and 86.....		86	St. James....	119	W. R. Ross.....	H. T. Champion.....	1 00
188.....		68	St. Boniface..	122	E. Wilson.....	R. A. Bonnar.....	200 00
207.....		68-71	".....	122	E. Wilson, Jr.....	".....	200 00
10 and 11 and part of 9.....		36	St. John.....	56	H. O. Robinson.....	W. T. Andrews et al	1 00
19.....		11	".....	11	M. Bull.....	J. A. Mitchell.....	1 00
52.....		75	St. James....	138	R. W. Jameson.....	J. Pfeifer.....	200 00
S $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$ 11.....	"I"	7	St. John.....	6	I. T. Roberts.....	M. E. Dunn.....	850 00
25.....	19	11	".....		W. E. Sanford.....	P. Broderick.....	75 00
5 and 6.....	3	11	".....	243	P. Pearson.....	L. Pearson.....	1 00
778.....	3	1	".....	129	W. E. Sanford.....	E. Hall.....	1300 00
Pt.....		20	St. Agathe....		J. Robinson.....	M. A. Buckram.....	225 00
11 and 12.....	20	35	St. Boniface..		T. Wolf.....	A. Wilson.....	300 00
105.....		72	St. James....	199	J. Sampson.....	C. W. Clark.....	108 00
	11	13	Kildonan.....	9	A. J. Christie et al..	W. J. Christie.....	225 00
234.....		91	St. James....	171	E. Lawton.....	York Co. L. & S. Co..	400 00
43 and 44.....		1	St. John.....		N. Douglas.....	J. W. Driscoll.....	1 00
1 to 26.....	3	80-89	St. Boniface..	386	J. Wood.....	J. R. Inch.....	500 00
Pt 537.....		79	St. James....	49	B. Gillott.....	J. S. Tupper.....	1 00
67.....		68-71	St. Boniface..	122	J. S. Tupper.....	E. Chalgrew.....	60 00
Pt.....		39	St. John.....		C. H. Campbell et al..	Scottish Inv. Co.....	2400 00
139.....		36	St. Boniface..	52	M. A. Frank.....	E. H. Taylor.....	235 00
Part.....		13	Kildonan.....		P. Braunan.....	J. Sinnott.....	3025 00
E $\frac{1}{2}$ 17.....	4	35	St. John.....	63	".....	".....	3025 00
499 and W $\frac{1}{2}$ 500 and 812.....	3	1	".....	129	B. E. Chaffey.....	Man. Trust Co.....	1 00
43 and 44.....		34-58	".....	143	J. R. Marshall.....	R. McMillan.....	500 00
6.....	"O"	43-44	".....		J. L. Doupe.....	G. Musker.....	125 00
1.....	5	36	".....	187	H. Armstrong.....	M. J. McBain.....	700 00
Part.....		M	Rat River.....		W. Hespeler.....	M. Parenteau.....	100 00
Part.....		M and N	".....		".....	J. E. P. Prendergast..	1 00
1, 2, 3 and 4.....	"G"	43-44	St. John.....	260	J. H. Ashdown.....	R. Egan.....	200 00
N $\frac{1}{2}$ 6.....	"P"	35	".....	2	Man. Mtge. & Inv. Co	G. Stefan.....	262 00
4.....		6	".....	367	Alliance Trust Co.....	B. Robertson.....	325 00
1.....	1	89	St. Boniface..	386	D. Bertrand.....	T. Knudson.....	200 00
4.....		7	St. John.....	493	J. S. McEwen et al..	W. W. Cross.....	310 00
59.....		68-71	St. Boniface..	122	J. S. Tupper.....	A. W. Charman.....	60 00
S 33 ft 537.....		79	St. James....	49	".....	W. J. Tupper.....	1 00
214.....		68-71	St. Boniface..	122	".....	S. C. Morgan.....	60 00
30 and 31.....		41-42	St. John.....	168	J. McLean.....	W. T. Andrews.....	200 00
80 and 81.....		43-44	".....	197	W. F. Alloway.....	Arch. Rupert's Land.	189 00
679 and 680.....	3	1	".....	129	R. P. Keir.....	W. R. Mulock.....	8000 00
26 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 and 23.....		85	St. James....	127	N. Douglas.....	G. T. Kidd.....	2000 00
31 and 32.....		14	St. John.....	41	F. H. Matheson.....	A. F. Riddell.....	800 00
Pt 15.....		10	".....	36	J. Lewis.....	C. Lewis.....	1200 00
85 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ 84.....		78	St. James....	258	J. Spence.....	J. G. Latimer.....	350 00
		109-112	St. F. Xavier..		J. Forget.....	A. Macdonald.....	775 00
5.....		43-44	St. John.....	272	E. Campbell.....	M. A. Kelly.....	170 00
Part.....		23	Kildonan.....		S. Polson.....	H. Nasard.....	350 00
66.....		77	St. James....	37	Executors W. Nason..	S. Polson.....	900 00
12.....	3	11	St. John.....		J. M. Hannison.....	J. S. Robertson.....	875 00
2.....	44	35	".....		K. McKenzie et al....	D. E. Sprague.....	1 00
791.....	3	1	".....		R. J. Pennie.....	A. Pennie.....	1 00
123.....		11	".....	39	W. Hespeler et al....	R. Shaeffer et al....	1 00

LEADING REAL ESTATE AGENTS IN WINNIPEG, MAN.**R. H. HAYWARD,**

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PURCHASERSWrite us for List of Lands in
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MONEY TO LOAN.

Main Street.

SUBDIVISION LOT NOS.	BLK.	TWP.	RANGE.	FROM.	TO	CON.
Pt S W and S $\frac{1}{2}$ N W	18	8	2 E	D. Rogers, Jr.	S. Rogers	600
N W 14 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S W	23	8	5 E	J. Landry	A. Gibeault	500
N W & N $\frac{1}{2}$ S W	23	12	2 W	Munic Rosser	A. Orton	160
N W	9	4	2 W	E. R. T. Rowand	J. Blatz	640
Pt N E	7	8	8 W	F. T. Griffin, et al.	W. Henderson	850
N E 18 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S E	19	8	1 E	P. McGuire	A. McCurdy	1200
S W & S $\frac{1}{2}$ N W	24	8	5 W	C. H. Campbell	D. McNeavin	760
N W	36	4	1 W	M. and N. W. Loan Co.	N. P. & M. Ry. Co.	37
N W	21	2	1 E	Parish St. Joseph	J. Parent	900
S $\frac{1}{2}$ S E	16	13	8 E	J. B. Monk	W. Kleingbeil	80
N $\frac{1}{2}$ S E	16	13	8 E	"	A. Selch	80
N E	28	1	3 E	T. Thompson	G. Kritz	800
N $\frac{1}{2}$ S E 1 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ S E	12	5	4 E	R. T. Riley	J. Folk, et al.	240
S E	3	2	1 E	R. Irvine	F. Sawaltzky	1500

SUBDIVISION LOT NOS.	BLK.	TOWN.	FROM	TO	CON.
Pts. L S 14 and 15.		Shoal Lake	A. Watts	R. Randel	214 00
18.	3	Holland	J. H. Caslake	G. Wood	500 00
3 and 4.	5	Cypress River	Man. S. W. Col. Ry. Co.	A. Verwilghen	200 00
13, 14 and 15	8	Deloraine	J. McKenzie	P. F. Johnston	200 00
9.	15	Boissevain	R. Cook	R. J. Coleman	25 00
4.	29	"	T. Johnston	W. Hicks	90 00
12.	2	Hamiota	A. M. Allan	F. Connell	60 00
4.	29	Boissevain	W. Hicks	W. Hicks	200 00
5.	6	Deloraine	W. T. Creighton	G. Paterson	150 00
21 and 22.	1	Hartney	E. E. Callander	T. J. McConnell	40 00
10.	30	Killarney	F. W. Bleakly	E. Olver	1000 00
11.	2	Holland	H. J. McLean	J. Campbell	725 00
13.	18	Killarney	F. S. Moule	R. Arscott	300 00
17.	2	Rathwell	E. Dagg	E. Dagg et al	1 00
33 and 34.	3	Boissevain	J. Copeland	S. A. Heaslip	80 00
3.	6	"	"	"	130 00
6.	52	Shoal Lake	M. W. Thompson	H. J. Cornwall	65 00
1.	30	Boissevain	W. G. McLaren	J. McAllister	190 00
15.	2	Deloraine	G. McQueen	G. McQueen et al	500 00
14 and 15.	14	Boissevain	S. Burrows	W. Robinson	750 00

Morden List of Transfers, having through some misunderstanding failed to reach us before going to press, we have to omit the list, which will be published in the next issue, together with the list for the succeeding month.

Terms of Repayment to Suit.

NO INTEREST charged till money is advanced.

The borrower can have his payments become due at whatever time of the year suits him best.

LOANS COMPLETED without delay, and charges reduced to the lowest possible figure.

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The ROCHE PERCEE COLLIERY CO., Ltd.

430 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG,

Are now prepared to ship COAL PROMPTLY to all points in Manitoba North-west Territories and the United States.

This Coal is GOOD LIGNITE, VERY DRY, and adapted for Heating, Cooking and Steam Purposes.

For price and information regarding the best grates in which to burn this coal, address:

The Roche Percee Colliery Co., Ltd.,

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Or any of the Local Agents at Outside Points.

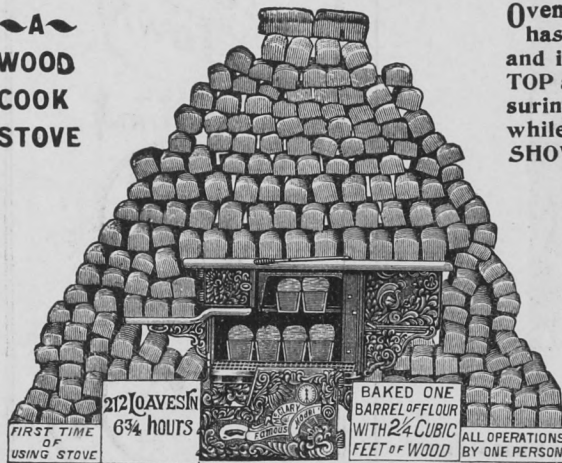
The Famous "Prairie" Cook Stove
For Coal and Wood.
The Famous "Model" Cook Stove
For Wood only

Will bake a Pyramid of bread with the same amount of fuel that other stoves use to bake a few loaves

The "FAMOUS MODEL"

The Product of Long Years' Experience.

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Cut shows what one Woman Baked in 6 3/4 hours with 2 1/4 Cubic Feet of Wood.

Oven is VENTILATED, has STEEL BOTTOM, and is CEMENTED on TOP and BOTTOM, ensuring EVEN COOKING, while THERMOMETER SHOWS EXACT HEAT — NO GUESSING as to how your Baking or Roasting will turn out. Every housewife knows what an advantage this is.

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SOURIS GRATES
Described by all who have seen and used them as . . .
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If your local dealer does not handle our goods write to

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Population 200,000

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LOOK UP ITS ADVANTAGES BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE!

A FAVORABLE SEASON—

Crop of 1895.

	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.
WHEAT	27.86 bushels
OATS	46.73 "
BARLEY	36.69 "
FLAX	16.08 "

AN UNFAVORABLE SEASON—

Crop of 1896.

	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.
WHEAT	14.33 bushels
OATS	28.25 "
BARLEY	24.80 "
FLAX	12.30 "

Over 10,000,000 Acres in Manitoba that have never been cultivated. Price of Land from \$3.50 to \$6.00 per acre. Easy terms.

FREE HOMESTEADS can still be obtained in many parts of the Province. For latest information and maps—all free—address

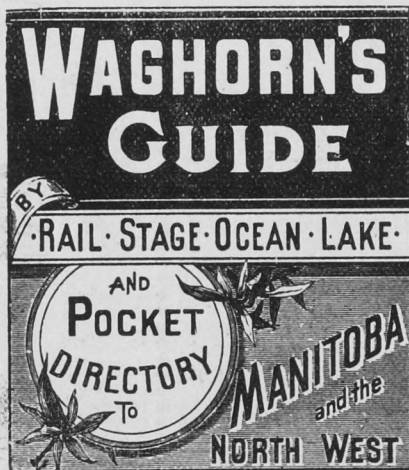
HON. THOS. GREENWAY,

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

Or to W. D. SCOTT, Manitoba Immigration Agent, 30 York St., Toronto, Ont.

OFFICIAL.

RELIABLE.



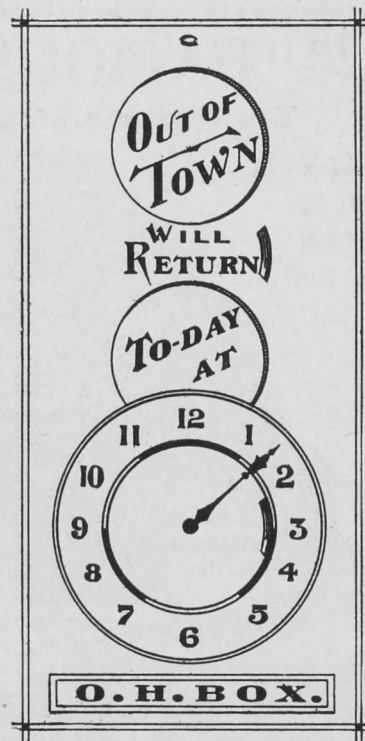
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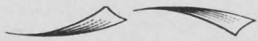
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Howard's Hard Water Toilet Soap

Is the only Toilet Soap that will make a good free lather in the hard alkali water of this country, equally as good as in the freshest rain water.



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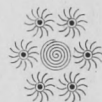
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HOT AIR HEATING.

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and Rat Portage.



Homestead Regulations.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion lands in Manitoba, or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situated, or, if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed under the following conditions: Three years cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

may be made before the local agent or any homestead inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settlers, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

A SECOND HOMESTEAD

may be taken by anyone who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands upon application for patent made by him, or had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to, the second day of June, 1889.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES. A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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DAIRYMEN**

And their Wives,

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"INDURATED FIBREWARE."

It costs nothing, tells all about
Indurated Fibre Pails, Milk
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pockets.

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LIMITED
HULL, CANADA.

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The Klondyke

Whether the route to Klondyke be via St. Michael's and the Yukon, or via Dyea or Skaguay and the Chilcat, Chilcoot or White Passes, or Edmonton, Ashcroft and the different routes, the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Will Be the Best IF NOT THE ONLY ROUTE TO TRAVEL BY . . .

Full information will shortly be in the hands of all agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Company now making inquiries to ascertain before advising the public which will be the best route to go in by. From information in its possession a too early start does not necessarily mean first arrival at the Klondyke. Ample time will be allowed for all necessary arrangements.

If you are going

East or to the Old Country

This Fall, write for a list of the rates to be in effect.

If you are looking for a place to spend the winter

Japan and the Hawaiian Islands

are reached as easily as other points and the expense is less than at other resorts.

For information and full particulars apply to your home agent or address

Robt. Kerr,

Traffic Mgr. Winnipeg

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Read Up. MAIN LINE. Read Down.

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St. Paul Express No. 103 Daily.		Freight No. 154 Daily.
Miles from Winnipeg.		
11.00a 1.30p 0	Winnipeg	1.05p 9.30p
7.55a 12.01a 40 4	Morris	2.32p 12.01p
5.15a 11.09a 65 0	Emerson	3.23p 2.45p
4.15a 10.55a 68 1	Pembina	3.37p 4.15p
10.20p 7.30a 168	Grand Forks	7.05p 7.05p
1.15p 4.05a 223	Winnipeg Junction	10.45p 10.30p
7.30a 4.53p	Duluth	8.00a
8.30a 4.70p	Minneapolis	6.40a
8.00a 4.81p	St. Paul	7.15a
10.30a 8.83p	Chicago	9.35a

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Ft. No. 254 Mon. Wed. and Fri.		Ex. No. 203 Mon. Wed. Fri.
Ex. No. 204 Tues. Thurs. Sat.		Ft. No. 255 Tues. Thurs. Sat.
Miles from Morris.		
11.00a 1.25p	Winnipeg	1.05p 9.30p
8.30p 11.50a	Morris	2.35p 8.30a
6.23p 10.22p 25 9	Roland	3.35p
5.15p 10.22a 39 6	Miami	4.06p 5.15a
3.05p 9.33a 62 1	Somerses	4.58p
12.10a 8.20a 92 3	Balder	6.20p 12.10p
11.14a 8.05a 102 0	Belmont	6.43p
9.28a 7.25a 120 0	Wawanesa	7.23p 9.28p
7.00a 6.30a 145 1	Brandon	8.20p 7.00p

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

West B'nd	STATIONS.	East Bound.
Mixed No. 303, every Day ex Sun		Mixed No. 304, every Day ex. Sun.
4.45 p.m.	0	12.35 p.m.
7.30 p.m.	52 5	9.30 a.m.
	Winnipeg	
	Portage la Prairie	

Numbers 103 and 104 have through Pullman vestibuled Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Winnipeg St. Paul and Minneapolis. Also palace dining cars. Close connection at Chicago with eastern lines, connection at Winnipeg Junction with trains to and from the Pacific Coast.

For rates and full information concerning connections with other lines, etc., apply to any agent of the company, or

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CITY OFFICE, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

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BEAVER LINE, sailing Wednesdays.

Saloon Fares, \$40 to \$80, according to steamer and accommodation. Return, \$80 to \$150. Intermediate rates outward, \$30. Prepaid, \$30. Steerage, \$24.50 and \$25.50, prepaid, \$25.50.

FROM NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR, AMERICAN, RED STAR, ALLAN STATE, and all other lines.

Saloon fares, \$60 to \$175, according to steamer and accommodation. Return tickets, \$120 to \$180. Intermediate rates, outward, \$30 to \$45. Steerage, outward, \$25.50; prepaid, \$26.50.

All Steamship and Railway Ticket Agents sell tickets at the lowest rates obtainable, and engage berths or staterooms for intending passengers without extra charge.

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Winnipeg Office—Corner Main and Water Sts., in Hotel Manitoba building.

Manitoba & Northwestern RAILWAY COMPANY.

TIME CARD, JANUARY 3RD, 1897.

	West B'nd	East B'nd
Winnipeg.....Lv Tues, Thurs, Sat	9 55	
Winnipeg.....Ar Mon, Wed, Fri		21 25
P'tage la Prairie..Lv Tues, Thurs Sat	12 10	
Portage la Prairie...Ar Mon, Wed, Fri		19 25
Minnedosa.....Lv Tues, Thurs	16 10	
Minnedosa.....Ar Sat	15 55	
Minnedosa.....Lv Mon, Wed, Fri		15 45
Rapid City.....Ar Thurs	17 10	
Rapid City.....Lv Fri		14 00
Birtle.....Lv Tues	21 00	
Birtle.....Ar Sat	19 30	
Birtle.....Lv Mon		13 05
Birtle.....Ar Wed, Fri		10 40
Birtle.....Lv Tues, Thurs	20 15	
Birtle.....Ar Sat	18 20	
Binscarth.....Ar Sat	20 55	
Binscarth.....Ar Tues	20 20	
Binscarth.....Lv Mon		10 35
Binscarth.....Ar Wed		8 50
Binscarth.....Ar Tues	23 15	
Russell.....Ar Wed		8 00
Yorkton.....Ar Sun	1 55	
Yorkton.....Lv Mon		6 00

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Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Manager

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- Red " " "—Pea, Beef, Bacon, etc.
- Blue and Red One Day Rations—Contains in first compartment same as Blue Cartridge; in second compartment, cocoa.
- Bacon Ration—8 oz. Bacon Ration are equal to 16 oz. ordinary Bacon.
- Lime Juice Nodules—Each Nodule contains 1/2 oz. Lime Juice in a concentrated form and coated with Chocolate.
- Desiccated Potatoes. Dried Vegetables.
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